

HOMŒOPATHIC  
GUIDE  
FOR  
FAMILY USE.

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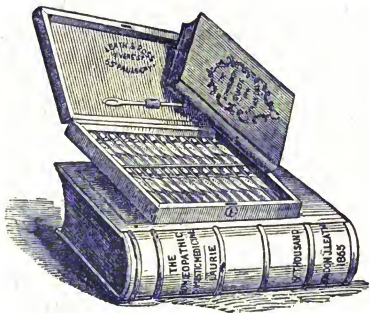


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DOMESTIC MEDICINE" (LAST EDITION).

BY DR. LAURIE.

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## ALIMENTS ALLOWED.

*Soup or Broth*—made from the lean of Beef, Veal, or Mutton; to which may be added, well-boiled Sago, Tapioca, Vermicelli, Rice, Semolina, or Macaroni.

*Meats*.—Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Pigeons, Larks, Rabbits, Pheasants, plainly cooked, and roasted, broiled, or stewed in preference to boiled.

*Fish*.—Almost all kinds, except those named as objectionable.

*Vegetables*.—Potatoes, Broccoli, Green Peas, Cauliflower, Spinach, Turnips, French Beans, well cooked.

*Eggs*—lightly dressed.

*Sweet Dishes*.—All plain *farinaeous* puddings, whether baked or boiled, with or without a small portion of egg, but *without* suet, butter, cream, or wine, &c.;—such as bread or sago puddings, or the like.

*Fruit*.—Baked, stewed, or preserved Apples, Pears, Cherries, Strawberries, or any other not of acid quality.

*Salt*—in moderation.

*Beverages*.—Water, Milk, Cocoa, Chocolate, Arrowroot, Gruel, Toast-and-water, Gum-water, Barley-water, Milk-and-water, Sugar-and-water.

## ALIMENTS FORBIDDEN.

*Soups*.—Turtle, Mock-Turtle, Ox-Tail, Giblet, Mullagatawny, and all rich and seasoned Soups or Sauces.

*Meats*.—Pork, Bacon, Ham, Veal, Duck, Goose, Sausages, Kidney, Liver, Tripe, and every kind of Fat and Salted Meats.

*Fish*.—Shell-fish, Crab, Lobster, Oysters; and those of an oleaginous nature, such as Eels, Salmon, &c.

*Vegetables*.—Cucumber, Celery, Onions, Radishes, Parsley, Horseradish, Leeks, Thyme, Garlic; and every description of Pickles, Salads, and raw Vegetables.

*Sweet Dishes*.—Rich Pastry, Creams, Ices, all rich compound Puddings, and such as contain suet, butter, cream, &c.

*Various*.—Cheese, Mustard, Vinegar, Pepper, Spices of all kinds, and Aromatics.

*Fruits*—which are unripe, or such as are very acid; and in some cases all *raw* fruit.

*Beverages*.—Strong Tea (especially Green), Coffee, Wine (under some circumstances), Spirits, Porter, Ale, Lemonade, Ginger-beer, Soda-water, and all stimulating and acid Drinks.

THE  
HOMŒOPATHIC GUIDE,  
FOR FAMILY USE.

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PART I.

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WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?

HOMŒOPATHY is the simple and certain method of cure. All Nature is governed by fixed laws, and with unerring precision; and these laws, which were formerly very occult, especially in respect of what is called Physiology, or the science of organic function and action, have been rendered very clear by modern research.

All other methods of cure (so-called) operate without regard to these fixed laws, and by generalising certain assumptions as to the action of certain drugs, evinced in individual cases.

Of course, therefore, every step of modern research has proved one of these methods

after the other to be irrational, and has sent its votaries floundering in a swamp of other methods no less irrational, and so on. Because all alike have been, by education, rendered incapable of belief in a means so simple as the guidance of a mere law of nature.

The animal economy is a compound mechanism of the most sensitive description. An imperceptible change in its fluid or solid constituents, or the minutest impediment in contact with any of its parts, may impede the fulfilment of some function. Immediately some pain, over-heat, cold, cramp, tingle, itching, heaviness, &c., &c., gives notice of the effort which Nature makes to get rid of the impediment or correct the change. We call the pain, over-heat, &c., *Symptoms*, and the assemblage of them, *Disease*.

Well assured that Nature makes no mistakes, we at once accept her indications, and seek, as a remedy, just such a medicine as we know (by previous research) will heighten the energy of the natural action, and thus *assist* in the *speedy* and

effectual removal of the impediment, or correction of the improper change.

We deal with no medicine whatever of which we have not previously tested the action upon the sound economy, by repeated trial, and the most painstaking research.

That is, then, what we mean by the proverb of our adoption, that "*Like cures like.*"

Homœopathic medicine is, therefore, the auxiliary of Nature. It is, therefore, true, simple, and certain.

#### HOW TO APPLY HOMŒOPATHY.

If one has the opportunity to apply Homœopathy, from the first, in rearing a young family born in health, the study and work are simple enough; and supposing the ordinary safeguards of health to be at command, such as good food, good air, good exercise, proper rest, regular habits and occupations, good drainage, and cleanliness, the practice is almost a *sine-cure* in the absence of those vile drugs (miscalled remedies) which have occasioned,

confirmed, aggravated, and even perpetuated ninety-nine hundredth parts of the diseases of humanity.

This little hand-book will serve all the purpose: the regular observance of its brief rules, and the occasional recourse to this or that simple medicine, as the case may be, will ward off an infinity of suffering, waste, and distress, and manifest the truth in robust and well-grown children, and healthy, able adults.

But if, on the other hand, the mischief of previous mis-treatment, or of hereditary disease, stand in the way, the patience may be tried, and more ample advice or professional aid may be requisite.

In many aggravated cases of this kind, the steady adherence to a strong conviction alone can prevail.

In looking on upon the acute and protracted suffering of children, parents may be apt to waver, and to fly, in the vain hope of better results, to one false and noxious remedy after another.

They may yield too readily to the self-reproach that they *seem* to do nothing,



unless, indeed, they be nerved by that solid faith which must surely triumph in the end.

### **GENERAL DIRECTIONS.**

#### **DIET.**

AS TO FOOD.—It has been laid down as a general rule, that during treatment with Homœopathic medicines, certain articles can be “allowed,” whilst certain others must be “disallowed.”

The meaning of this is, that there are animal and vegetable substances, and especially seasonings and beverages, which of themselves react against particular medicines; and as the latter are always used in very small and well-adjusted forces, it is desirable to impose such a comprehensive regulation as may guard patients against inadvertent counteraction of the treatment.

Otherwise the rule might be moderated by an infinity of exceptions; and, indeed, with the exception of articles known to be indigestible, or to be directly antidotal to the medicine in course of administration, the inclination is often recognised as a salu-

tary prompting in the choice of food or beverage.

There is no particular charm in this or that dietary catalogue.

Except under actual treatment, the Homœopathist is bound by no prescription which does not equally apply to anyone else; and even during treatment, the known peculiarities of constitution should be allowed to override any pedantic formula.

Whether in health or ill-health, the food is all the better for being so simple as not to prompt excess, or provoke derangement, and so regularly taken as not to oppress the system on the one hand, or to allow its exhaustion on the other.

Really good bread is the best of all food, because it is the most nutritive in proportion to its bulk.

Good vegetables and fruits *in season* are wholesome as a rule, because they are natural.

Animal food is rendered necessary only by habit; but when persons have grown up to its use, they cannot altogether dispense with it, especially in cold or moderate

climates. If children are brought up without it, they will probably never require it, and be all the more healthy. When, however, the use of animal food has been constantly practised, the greater the restriction as to quantity and frequency the better.

In hot climates, Europeans who systematically avoid animal food, enjoy an absolute exemption from the risk of the frightful endemic and epidemic diseases which prove so fatal to others.

In every climate, the nervous energy is more vivid, the perceptive faculties are more acute, the muscular activity is more buoyant, and the whole economy is better qualified for endurance, when animal food is avoided.

Again, with respect to what are called condiments. There can be no doubt but that the use of salt, in any but the minutest quantity, is more or less prejudicial. But the comparative necessity for salt must needs be regulated by the general habits, and nature of the prevailing food or drink; for it must be borne in mind, that when the food is positively insipid, it is

apt to disagree, owing to the insufficiency of action on the salivary glands. And in regions (as in parts of Australia) where all the water is more or less salt, or where the habitual diet includes salted articles—such as the *pirarucù* fish of the Amazons—all other food has to be seasoned in proportion.

As for the varieties of pepper and spices, we find them to be wholesome where they are indigenous in much larger proportions than in our own latitudes; and in this country it is quite possible, and far more healthy, to dispense with pepper than to use it—as persons suffering from piles never should do. Whereas, at Demerara, it would be little less than folly to set up a crusade against this natural condiment.

As to beverages, we hear the one extolled by one sect, denounced as a bane by another, and, in some cases, with little reason on either side; just as we hear the settled denizen of drawing-rooms declaim against tobacco. Tea and coffee contain constituents which, taken separately, would be concentrated poisons. Distilled

alcohol, in certain doses, may wholly impair the circulation: the active principle of tobacco may destroy life without even access to the stomach. Yet the indiscriminate abuse of all alike is irrational.

In the climates in which tobacco is indigenous, even smoking is not without its advantages as a sanitary precaution.

Tea and coffee, which operate, unquestionably, as serious irritants under some circumstances, may be admitted as very refreshing and harmless drinks under others.

Pure wine is always a wholesome and refreshing beverage, and often a most useful roborant; and so far from being proscribed, may be recommended to those who have the means of obtaining it.

**WATER** is the beverage most generally distributed and available on the earth; and, as a rule, it is the most natural, the most wholesome, and the most universally grateful.

*Pure Water* is also a medicament of signal importance and efficiency; the diluent of all acrid secretions; the resolvent

of a clogged or heated circulation; the purge of the mucous membrane; the promoter of salutary transpiration; and the most effective reagent of a disordered economy.

*Pure Water* appears, in an infinity of instances of disorder arising primarily from improper action upon the mucous membrane (whether the skin externally, or of the stomach, &c., internally), as the best, if not the only reliable resource; and that even when grave complications have supervened, involving the liver and other parts of the glandular system, if not the whole of the alimentary canal, in derangement.

*Pure Water*, in a full draught at bedtime, is the promoter of healthy sleep, and refreshment at waking.

*Pure Water*, in a full draught on rising, removes the mischief of excesses over-night, or fatigue, or nervous unrest, and prepares the way for healthy nutrition and well-strung action and energy during the day.

On the other hand, the universality of water is a mistake. There are vast regions in the world, over which all the water

obtainable is saturated with destructive mineral salts: and there are other vast regions where it is not to be obtained, and to which it cannot (*as wine can*) be conveyed in a potable condition.

A little diversity of travel and experience betrays the fallacy of the theories so complacently propounded in the schools of European cities; and it proves, on the one hand, that human nature is endowed with extraordinary powers of adaptation, and that the suitable provision of the locality, and the preparation of the system to receive it, usually undergo an imperceptible transition as occasion and change arise.

What is really and invariably bad, in matters of diet, is intemperance, whether it be evinced in excessive or ill-judged use of wine, meat, fruit, or water.

The only invariable rule of diet in Homœopathy (*NATURE'S OWN MEDICINE*), is that of common sense.

### **CLOTHING, AIR, EXERCISE, AND ABLUTION.**

THE CLOTHING should afford protection without restraint.

Flannel next to the skin is good in all climates: it wards off the cold, or moderates the heat; and encourages a healthy and regular transpiration, without the risk of sudden suppression.

In hot climates, Europeans are safest when entirely clothed in flannel.

Anything which impedes or trammels the movement of the body, or of any part, or interferes with any posture which would be possible if the body were bare, is mischievous.

Fine woollen materials are the best; and the more soft and supple the tissues, the more desirable they are.

THE OPEN AIR, as the purest, is the best.

The lungs are immediately acted upon by the atmosphere inhaled; they are duly and properly stimulated, and operate upon the blood when they receive the compounded elements of the natural atmosphere; and they are more or less decomposed by whatever they are made to receive which does not properly belong to that fluid.

Under conditions capable of sustaining



animal life, the worst air is that which is charged with gases exhaled either from the earth, from decompositions, or from animal bodies.

And proper ventilation consists, not so much in the displacement of one foul current by another foul current, as in the admission of good, untainted air—such, mostly, as sweeps over large cities in high winds.

But it is not good to stand exposed to a direct current of air in pent-up channels. Wherefore the proper ventilation of dwelling and sleeping apartments, consists in having them thrown open in every possible direction whilst they are tenantless.

Fires, in our climate, favour good ventilation ; gas the contrary : the latter because a portion always remains unconsumed.

The bedding and bed-clothes should be daily aired, without exposure to damp.

In cities, the uppermost sleeping apartments are the most healthy, because they are less accessible to noxious vapours, and more accessible to fresh air.

Nurseries, or other apartments which are necessarily occupied by young children

during the larger portion of their time, should, when possible, be selected with a southerly aspect (in the northern hemisphere), and on the uppermost storeys (in cities).

*The evening air*, in the summer of our own climate, and in fine weather, has many allurements;—its fragrance; its peaceful stillness; its secrecy of landscape; its murmuring mixture of carolling sounds—all to charm the imagination. Its very coolness is a relief; but it is treacherous. In the torrid zone, and in other glowing regions, it is a foretaste of paradise; but it carries fever on its sluggish, sombre wings. The very luxuriant vegetation which adds materially to its gratefulness, contributes so much the more to the poisons which infect it. And the greater the captivation, the greater should be the self-denial in enjoyment.

**EXERCISE.**—Walking is the best, because it is the most natural. Being the motion most indispensable to the wants and duties of life, walking is made to call every muscle into play, and to be as necessary to sound

health as it is to the wants of the majority of mankind.

Carriage-locomotion (exercise it is not) is negatively good as a means of obtaining change of air and scene when that would be otherwise impossible in other respects it is unwholesome.

Saddle exercise is good as a change, but not as a practice, except in so far as it contributes to change of air and scene. It is positively bad for persons who suffer from rupture, piles, kidney disease, or apoplectic habit of body.

**ABLUTION.**—Moderately cold soft water is the best; rain-water being preferable as the most cleansing.

Cold baths daily, or from time to time, as contributing to cleanliness of the skin, are good. They should not be too cold, nor indulged in longer than is necessary for proper cleansing. The reaction, or healthy glow, is more perfect the more rapidly the operation is performed.

Hot baths may occasionally be required; but they are very debilitating as a luxury: vapour baths still more so.

Shower baths are more or less injurious, without exception.

FOR INFANTS, in the earliest stage, the water of ablution should be moderately warm. For an infant *prematurely born*, the temperature of the water should be regulated by that of its body, which can be easily ascertained by means of a thermometer introduced under the bed-clothes, and close to it.

#### OF FEMALES.

The change from childhood to womanhood, when preceded by no manifestation of constitutional weakness, nor by any mistaken medical treatment, but by regular and perfectly natural habits, and a good but simple diet habitually, need occasion no uneasiness whatever. Under such circumstances, young persons are surprised, and momentarily alarmed, by the sudden appearance of vicarious effusion of blood, of which only the experienced observance of the matron could have discerned any warning in the occurrence of more or less

repeated pains in the back and round the abdomen.

Cases like these, which are the ordinary result of the avoidance of mischievous drugs, and the observance of a hygiene without severity or even perceptible discipline, require no treatment at all. They pass into a healthy and natural course without trouble or suffering; and it is only requisite to see that the use of cold water is avoided for a few days, and that the linen is aired with more than usual care.

In every case, however, in which constitutional debility has been superinduced as the unavoidable consequence of the ordinary medical treatment (allœopathic) which occurs in families, or has been aggravated by such treatment as is most frequently the case, the age of transition is approached with marked, and often alarming, derangements.

The appetite fails or becomes morbid; the complexion opaque, though pallid; the rest disturbed, or over-heavy; the lower extremities frequently swollen; the flesh

flaccid ; and the whole system affected with painful languor, and often with more or less acute suffering.

In such cases, more than usual attention to diet taken in the simplest and most nourishing form, in small quantities at a time, and at intervals of not more than three hours during the day-time ; frictions of the back, abdomen, and lower extremities night and morning, with a dry pile towel or flesh-brush, and gentle walking exercise in the open air in fine *dry* weather, for a short distance twice a day, are so many useful precautions.

Flannel drawers and lamb's-wool stockings are also of service ; and it is very important that ligatures, such as garters, laces, and the like, should not be suffered to impose any pressure whatever. They are, indeed, better dispensed with altogether ; an ample under-bodice of fine flannel being substituted in lieu of stays.

It is as great a mistake to dispense with any habitual article of dress without a substitute equivalent for warmth and protection, as it is to suffer the continued use

of articles which cannot but more or less impede the circulation.

It is always well that an extra thickness of sole should be worn on the shoes or boots—which, however, should be of easier dimensions; and it is not without advantage to have the inside of the soles lined with double flannel.

India-rubber goloshes should not, on any account, be worn; even patent leather toe and heel-pieces are mischievous.

Matrons who are afflicted with any irregularity, should, as much as possible, avoid excitement, exposure, stimulating food or beverages, or unnecessary baths, as their “time” approaches. And those who invariably, or even frequently, suffer from much pain in the region of the womb, should remain as quiet as possible for a few days.

In most cases of a confirmed or very noticeable character, these periods are preceded, and attended, with evidences of hysteria, often to a very distressing degree of intensity. The strangest fancies, the most unaccountable paroxysms of emotion,

and sometimes an alarming despondency, may be felt or observed.

These are symptoms which should not provoke any hasty measures of treatment. They are not usually serious; but they call for *unobtrusive*, but vigilant attention, and, more than anything else, a *soothing* ministration.

As a rule, pastry and fatty matters will be found *peculiarly injurious* in cases of this nature: and as difficulty of digestion is an almost invariable concomitant of the malady, and often the exciting cause of paroxysmal attacks, particular attention should be paid to avoid every substance which habitually or frequently disagrees.

Amongst seasonings, curry powder, pepper, nutmegs, and cinnamon are the most *injurious*.

COLD WATER, properly used, is always more or less remedial. For instance, the cold hip-bath (during the *interval* between the periods) is often very useful; and the practice of taking a good draught of cold water the first and last thing daily, is never without good effect.



Very sedentary habits, like over-exertion, are always mischievous. Gentle walks in dry weather; the active duties of the household, short of painful fatigue; the avoidance of any monotony; and moderately early hours, are amongst the beneficial resources.

### INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

INFANCY, under the best of circumstances, holds life by a bond which is fragile in proportion to the slenderness of every structure.

PREMATURE BIRTH gives an independent existence in a still more delicate condition of the organism, which is by so much the more precarious; but it is quite compatible with the most perfect after development, especially if the treatment be regulated consistently with the fact, that the *warmth* and *protection* of the womb has to be imitated as well as may be.

WOOLLEN MATERIAL affords the most suitable covering, but it should be very, very fine, and so constructed as not to restrain the movement of the limbs. The infant should be as little as possible re-

moved from the bed, and should be kept nestling close to the mother's side.

If the breast-milk be wholly wanting, a mixture of equal parts of quite fresh skimmed milk and distilled water, at a temperature of about 90°, should be administered from the tip of the finger (dribbling down it) every hour, or whenever the infant wakes.

If there be a supply of breast-milk, but the infant be too feeble to suckle, the milk can be drawn off by an exhausted receiver a little at a time, and administered as last described.

In the event of convulsions, it is the practice to have recourse to the hot bath; but this is, in most cases, a desperate expedient, likely, of itself, to have fatal consequences, and should, therefore, only be resorted to when hope is all but extinct.

Premature children usually continue more susceptible for many years; but when they have passed the proper period of birth, they become subject to the directions applicable to infants generally, for all of whom, what is unnatural is bad.

WEANING should be gradual, and the artificial food should be regulated consistently with an analysis of the breast-milk, if possible.

TEETHING is facilitated by a preponderance of pure, wheaten, farinaceous food, and is never either difficult, or attended with much disturbance, when such nutrition goes on favourably. But all cordials and sedatives are doubly mischievous: firstly, by dulling the energy of organic action; secondly, by impairing the digestion and proper nutrition, upon which the salutary progress of dentition essentially depends.

LOCOMOTION should *not* be forced, *nor even* encouraged by artificial means. The natural impulse to locomotion is irresistible, and will be obeyed as soon as ever the necessary structure is really sturdy enough not to suffer from the trial.

THE BODY AND THE MIND are both alike benefited by whatever favours sound and steady development.

Mere recreation is, therefore, a child's occupation until the age of four years at

least. The first rudiments of mental exercise may then be commenced; but recreation and healthy exercise should greatly preponderate until the age of ten years. From the age of ten until that of thirteen years, the time may, with advantage, be equally divided; and, afterwards, the time may properly be apportioned consistently with the object of the training, be that what it may.

**PRESERVATIVES.**—During the prevalence of epidemics, or whenever any disorder which is commonly called “catching,” breaks out in a household in which there are children, it is very well to keep the whole family under a gentle course of the medicine which is specific to the malady.

**WASHING AND BATHING.**—After weaning, *cold* water is to be preferred as a rule; and children should be frequently, if not daily, immersed or sponged all over, and thoroughly dried by brisk friction as quickly as possible.

**ATHLETIC EXERCISES**, and active sports, inclusive of swimming, are doubly useful, whether in favouring the development of

the frame and the healthy action of the system, on the one hand, or in inducing self-reliance and qualification for independence and preservation under the variable accidents which may occur to any one. Running, leaping, climbing, swimming, raising, balancing, and supporting the body by the arms; cricket, tennis, and the like, are all beneficial.

VACCINATION.—Opinions in this respect are much more at variance than they were from twenty to thirty years ago. Those who still advocate it, prescribe the age of two months, in a healthy child, for the operation.

It is, however, urged by others, with much reason, that vaccination carries with it a very certain mischief for a very doubtful good. It is now beyond a question that the vaccine matter is the seed of many troublesome chronic disorders; and the fact alone, that it is believed, by its warmest panegyrists, to retain a special vitality in the system for many years at least, renders it credible that it is not altogether latent; whilst it is by no means .

clearly proved that it operates all-powerfully as a safeguard.

The decrease of small-pox, and the modification of its virulence, are unquestionably due, at least as much to improved drainage, good ventilation, the demolition of vile purlieus, sounder doctrines of medical science, and greater sanitary precautions of all kinds, as to the spread of vaccination, however great may have been the service rendered by that discovery heretofore.

A reliant Homœopathist, conscious that he deals with other means as perfectly innocuous as they are specific, may furthermore be pardoned for not abandoning his judgment blindly to the precedent of setting up one positive disease, corrupting the circulation, to combat another, which general hygiene ought to render all but impossible of occurrence.

It may be accepted as a fundamental principle, with reference to all virulent epidemics, that whatever tends gradually to attenuate the hold of scrofulous habit upon the human system, and upon human

communities, tends to reduce, and eventually to extinguish them.

### SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

#### TO DETERMINE ITS NATURE.

THE PULSE is one of the principal and most reliable tests.

*How felt*—Gently and imperceptibly, when any momentary excitement may have subsided, and by applying the index and fourth finger upon the artery at an interval, and regulating the pressure with the thumb on the reverse of the wrist.

*It should be* regular in repetition; full, but yielding to pressure like a bubble, but not arrested by it; an interval being perceptible in the beat between the uppermost and lower fingers placed upon the artery: the average number of beats in men, being from 70 to 78 in the minute; in women, from 80 to 85; in infants before teething, from 100 to 120; after teething, for the first seven years, from 86 to 96; in children from seven to fourteen years old, from 80 to 86; in men over sixty years, from 55 to 65; in women, from 65 to 70.

These rates are yet subject to constitutional exception, which must be accepted as the test for each particular case.

*Too frequent a pulse*, if otherwise natural, is indicative merely of excitement, or of simple fever if the skin be hot and dry at the same time. But if the pulse be *hard* as well, we may apprehend inflammation of an important organ.

*Quick pulse*, darting simultaneously under all the fingers, denotes irritation.

*Small pulse* denotes debility and spasmodic state; if hard also, tendency to convulsion.

*Too soft a pulse*, or that which is stopped by pressure, denotes exhaustion.

THE BREATHING, in health, is easy, inodorous, painless, regular, and about one-fourth as frequent as the pulse: a long breath can be inhaled, and held for several seconds, without any pain.

*Difficult breathing*, or that which is interrupted, incomplete, and more or less laborious, if without inflammatory signs, may denote either spasm of the chest,



diaphragm, or stomach, or simple flatulency; but if accompanied by heat and dryness of the skin, furred tongue, unceasing pricking pain, restlessness, thirst, &c., it warns us of inflammation.

*Too frequent breathing* denotes simple fever; and if difficult and hurried also, it indicates inflammation.

*Quick breathing*—that is, inhaling and exhaling with great velocity—denotes inflammation of the lungs, air-tubes, or bowels.

*Pain in breathing*, when casual, denotes spasm, mostly from flatulency; but when continuous, and accompanied by tenderness of pressure, it invariably indicates inflammatory action in the seat of pain.

*Offensive breath* may arise from simple inattention to cleansing the mouth, or from too long fasting, or from previous allœopathic treatment with Mercury; or it may denote disorder of the stomach from other causes.

THE TONGUE should not be brown; and should be neither too red nor too white, but an opaque dull pink.

*Dirty white or brownish* tongue, with heat, &c., denotes the early stage of some fever: without heat, &c., simple disorder of digestion.

*Yellow tongue* denotes important derangement of the liver.

*Red tongue* evinces derangement of the nervous system, concomitant with that of the stomach.

*Trembling tongue* is noticeable chiefly as the consequence of excess of stimulants.

PAINFUL SENSATIONS are of three important classes, as the evidences of disease or derangement: namely—

1. *The pain of inflammation*, which is without interval, goes on getting worse, and is increased by heat and pressure.

2. *Nervous pain*, which is often intolerable by fits and starts, especially when dwelt upon, and sudden in occurrence and relief; or is periodical, or subject to intervals of relief; and is aggravated by *seeming*, but relieved by *real* pressure.

3. *Spasmodic pain*, which is apt to come on or subside suddenly; to convey a sensation of pinching or clawing; and to

be relieved by hot applications, friction, or pressure.

THE SKIN should be well filled, but not stretched; soft, but not flaccid; easily compressed, but too elastic to retain any impression; of pleasant temperature, moist enough to be soft, and free from irregularities of surface.

*Hot dry skin* is the invariable sign of fever, of more or less gravity and intensity, as may be discerned from the other evidences. And if this state be followed by perspiration and general relief, we may infer a salutary issue; but if perspiration set in without general relief, we should watch for graver symptoms.

#### LIST OF MEDICINES FOR FAMILY USE, PRESCRIBED FOR INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

Names of the Medicines.	Dilution.	Antidote.
Aconitum Napellus	... 3.	... <i>Lemon-juice.</i>
Arnica Montana ...	... 3.	... <i>Camphor.</i>
Arsenicum Album ...	... 3.	... <i>Nux Vomica.</i>
Belladonna ...	... 3.	... <i>Coffee.</i>
Bryonia Alba ...	... 3.	... <i>Camphor.</i>
Calcarea Carbonica...	... 6.	... <i>Camphor.</i>

Names of the Medicines.	Dilution.	Antidote.
Carbo Vegetabilis ...	... 6.	... <i>Camphor.</i>
Chamomilla Vulgaris ...	... 3.	... <i>Coffee.</i>
China Officinalis ...	... 3.	... <i>Ipecacuanha.</i>
Cina Anthelmintica..	... 3.	... <i>Wine.</i>
Coffea Cruda ...	... 3.	... <i>Aconitum.</i>
Drosera Rotundifolia ...	... 3.	... <i>Camphor.</i>
Dulcamara ...	... 3.	... <i>Camphor.</i>
Hepar Sulphuris ...	... 3.	... <i>Belladonna.</i>
Ignatia Amara ...	... 3.	... <i>Coffee.</i>
Ipecacuanha ...	... 3.	... <i>China.</i>
Mercurius Solubilis ...	... 6.	... <i>Pulsatilla.</i>
Nux Vomica ...	... 3.	... <i>Camphor.</i>
Opium ...	... 3.	... <i>Camphor.</i>
Phosphorus ...	... 3.	... <i>Camphor.</i>
Pulsatilla Nigra ...	... 3.	... <i>Coffee.</i>
Rhus Toxicodendron ...	... 3.	... <i>Camphor.</i>
Sepia ...	... 6.	... <i>Lemon-juice.</i>
Sulphur ...	... 3.	... <i>Camphor.</i>
Veratrum Album ...	... 3.	... <i>Camphor.</i>

Camphor, Saturated Tincture, which should be kept separate from the other medicines, and in a well-stoppered and capped bottle.

### EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

Arnica Montana (Concentrated Tincture).	} Mixed with water, and applied as a Lotion.
Calendula Officinalis (Concentrated Tincture).	
Rhus Toxicodendron (Concentrated Tincture).	
Arnicated Court Plaster.	} For cuts or abrasions.
Calendula, or Vulnery Plaster.	

### MODE OF PREPARATION AND DEGREE.

As a rule, Homœopathic chemistry admits of two fluid solvents and one dry vehicle; and the medicines are divided into two great classes—namely, those which are wholly or sufficiently soluble either in distilled water or in pure rectified spirit, and those which are insoluble in both, and which are therefore well pounded down with Sugar of Milk.

The former class are prepared or preserved in the form of tinctures; the latter in the form of triturations.

Both classes alike are reduced to very minute proportions of the bulk in which they are included, by the repeated mixing of a fractional part of the last degree obtained, with a further quantity of the vehicle; each operation being successively noted and numbered, and the result being what are called—

### DILUTIONS, ATTENUATIONS, OR POTENCIES,

Which by no means represent degrees of lessening strength, but degrees of progressive comminution or atomic sub-

division, whereby the drug is found to acquire an energy of innocuous action more than proportionate to its loss of substantive volume.

Substances primarily insoluble in the above-named fluid vehicles, are found to acquire a sub-division equivalent to solubility at the third degree; and thenceforward all substances alike are treated as soluble, and are prepared in the fluid form, called the tincture. And triturations of a degree more comminuted than the third, are therefore not used in the general course of practice, and are only prepared for purposes of experiment.

### **REFLECTIONS ON THIS PROCESS.**

The world at large, who appreciate most forces by dimension, represent this theory of comminution as the Achillean heel of the whole doctrine. This is natural enough, because few persons are versed in profound physics. But, in truth, the most convincing practical evidence of Homœopathic incontrovertibility, is to be gathered from a close

investigation of the most ultra-microscopic comminutions, and of the changes without extinction which are effected during their progressive stages, as to bodies which are very remotely appreciable to the senses.

Every body possesses, as attributes, certain forces with reference to every other body; and as annihilation of substance is impossible, so also is annihilation of attributive forces impossible. But as, by sub-division, every part of a body becomes endowed separately with the properties of a whole (witness the fragments of a mirror for instance), and as the combined action of numerous independent parts is immensely greater in efficiency than that of their integral association as one whole, it is evident that a fresh source of energy must be broached by every progressive comminution.

### **CHOICE OF THE PROPER MEDICINE.**

It is in the *first stage* of every malady that the judgment is most likely to err; and it is then, also, by a just discernment of

the succeeding courses of disorder, that the most effective interference can be interposed.

THE SIGNS OF SICKNESS (pp. 35—39) should therefore be first examined; then the directions hereinafter given for the treatment of the malady which is apprehended; and then (in case there arise a doubt as between two or more prescriptions) the following signs appropriate to each medicine (Part II.)

THE SAME SIGN OR SYMPTOM, or even an assemblage of similar signs, may frequently be found appropriate to two or more medicines. But, in every case, the test of distinction will be readily appreciated upon close comparison. And without regard to how few or how many collective signs may present themselves, the choice should be determined by the peculiarity which, in each case, may be found distinctive or characteristic.

THE SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS strikingly characteristic of the disorder may occur so as to afford an equally decisive indication for two different medicines; in which case



both of such medicines should be administered *alternately*.

*Alternate* administration is the only method of combining the action of two or more medicines. They cannot, in any case whatever, be mixed with propriety.

### **WHEN TO REPEAT THE MEDICINES.**

How to give the medicine chosen, will be found, prescribed for each particular case, in the Directions for Treatment hereafter; but repetition or suspension is to be governed by one general rule.

IN ACUTE DISEASES, the progress or change of the signs by which succeeding treatment should be regulated, may be looked for within from four to six hours after the dose; but change is sometimes discernible within two hours.

IN CHRONIC DISEASES, the lapse of at least four days will be requisite for proper judgment.

IN ACUTE DISEASES, close attention is indispensable; and the important changes which may ensue are—

(1.) Decided aggravation of the prominent and characteristic signs or symptoms resulting from the energy of medicinal action.

(2.) Partial subsidence of such signs or symptoms.

(3.) Decisive abatement of all such signs or symptoms.

(4.) The accession of a new assemblage of signs or symptoms.

Or there may be no distinguishable change.

Accordingly, the proper courses of action will be respectively as follow :—

1A. In the first case, simply to pause and await the salutary reaction, unless the aggravation should be so severe as to cause alarm; in which case the proper antidote, named in the list at pages 39 and 40, should be given.

2A. In the second case, to repeat the medicine as soon as the partial benefit ceases to make observable progress.

3A. In the third case, to suspend all medicine.

4A. In the fourth case, to re-consider the

signs for appropriate choice of other medicines.

Or if no change whatever have been perceived, to give the appropriate antidote to the medicine previously used, and then to resume treatment differently, as may, upon further examination, be deemed desirable.

#### WHEN AND HOW TO USE ANTIDOTES.

Very rarely indeed; for no hasty measure of counteraction should ever be adopted: and it does not occur, in one case out of a thousand, that the energy of medicinal action is really excessive. When absolutely requisite, however, the antidotes should respectively be administered in the following DOSES:—

If *Lemon-juice*, 3 drops upon a small piece of sugar.

If *Camphor*, 1 drop in the like manner.

If *Coffee*, 1 teaspoonful pure (as made for household use).

If *medicine in globules* (tinctures or triturations), in the like quantity and degree to the dose of the medicine to be counteracted.

## REMARKS RESPECTING INTERNAL REMEDIES AND DOSES.

### PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS AS TO THE FORM OF THE MEDICINES.

The *Form* in which Homœopathic medicines are employed for internal administration requires some particular notice, in order that the reader may have an additional opportunity of administering the medicine with the medium or vehicle which may be most likely to promote its active operation in the case under consideration. It is well known that the medicines are prepared in four distinct forms: namely—

### GLOBULES, PILULES, TINCTURES, AND TRITURATIONS.

1. GLOBULES (or pellets of sugar of milk saturated with the tincture), and PILULES, which are but a more bulky variety of the globule, are, in the great majority of cases, the only form required for *domestic* treatment, and so greatly facilitate the explicitness of the directions for doses, that, in the first instance, all the medicines comprised in the list of the remedies which

are quoted in this work, must be understood to be recommended in *globules*, or *pilules* (at the potencies, also, stated in that list).

*Dose*—One pilule, either dry or dissolved in a little water (a dessertspoonful).

For *infants* the globules are in every way preferable.

For *adults* the *pilules* are frequently more convenient for repeated administration.

2. **TINCTURES** might, as far as practical purposes are concerned, be coupled with *Triturations*, the latter being the form in which those remedies which are *insoluble* are *first* made, and consequently which represents those lesser degrees of attenuation which are administered in a *fluid form*—of such remedies as do not require such pulverisation to render them soluble (or *approximately* so). It is this fluid form of soluble substance which is called the *Tincture*. *Tinctures* at low potencies (*i.e.*, from the 1st to the 3rd, and even, in some exceptional cases, the *mother tinctures*) have, upon the whole (like *Triturations*), been found better adapted to the treatment of *acute diseases*, and some forms of *scrofula*, *ague*, &c.

*Dose usually employed*.—For an *adult*, one drop to a dessertspoonful of water; or, in cases in which the substance medicating the tincture is precipitated (becomes thickened) by

water—as, for instance, Camphor—then give a drop on a small piece of pure loaf-sugar.

For a *child* above two years and under twelve years old, one drop—constituting from two to three doses, according to the strength of the child.

For an *infant* under two years old, one drop, similarly divided into from six to eight doses.

3. TRITURATIONS, as has already been explained in speaking of *Tinctures*, represent the lower potencies (as administered in the latter) IN POWDER, of substances which are not susceptible of *immediate* (approximate) solution, and which require previous and *repeated pulverisation*, and extreme and minute distribution. The administration of *Triturations* is adapted to circumstances such as those just mentioned in relation to the *Tinctures* (of completely soluble substances).

The objection to *Triturations* for unprofessional persons is, that, being in *powder*, we have no other means of naming a precise quantity for the dose than by indicating the *weight*. Persons, therefore, who are in the habit of using them, should furnish themselves with appropriate and well-approved scales.

*Dose usually employed.*—For an *adult*, from half a grain to a grain.

For a *child* between two and twelve years old, half a grain distributed as equally as possible into three portions—one of these third portions constituting a dose.

For an *infant* under two years old, one-sixth part similarly.

## PART II.

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### THE MEDICINES.

WHAT THEY ARE, AND THEIR USES, AS DETERMINED  
WITH THE UTMOST SCIENTIFIC PRECISION AND  
CERTAINTY BY THE CHARACTERISTIC SIGNS OF  
THEIR ACTION.

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#### ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

A WILD PLANT OF THE ALPS.

*English names.*—Aconite, Monkshood,  
large Blue Wolfsbane.

*General Uses.*—The certain resource in  
all fevers and inflammatory disorders, on  
the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Pulse*—Full, hard, quick, and frequent.

*Skin*—Very hot and dry; face flushed;  
complexion yellow.

*Sensations*—Of great heat, or heat alternated with shuddering; weariness, with dull aching and restlessness of the limbs; inward feeling of cold;

oppression and anxiety at the chest; giddiness, with indistinctness of sight; sickness; tenderness at the pit of the stomach; stupefying and throbbing headache; sick headache; cutting pains, with tenderness in the chest, stomach, and bowels; bruised pains all over the body.

*Eyes*—Red-hot, and smarting or burning, and more or less tender of light.

*Breathing*—Hurried; difficult; and often interrupted by pain, and irregular.

*Discharges*—Of urine, scanty, dark-coloured, and painful; of the bowels, suspended; of the stomach, in the form of bilious vomiting.

**DOMINANT SIGN.**—Intense and insatiable thirst, but without burning in the stomach or gullet. (As for *Arsenicum*).

### **ARNICA MONTANA.**

A WILD PLANT OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

*English names.* — Mountain Arnica, Leopard's Bane.

*General uses.*—Externally as a lotion, and internally when constitutional dis-



turbance ensues in cases of mechanical injury, or excessive physical exertion; externally as a lotion for bruises, sprains, and chilblains; and internally in disorders accompanied by discharges of blood; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Skin*—Discoloured after a blow, pinch, or wrench; exhibits hot, hard, red, and shining swellings; red and cracked, with or without bleeding.

*Sensations*—Of soreness, heat, and smarting, or pricking and tingling; of bruised pain and stiffness all over the body after over-exertion, walking, running, or athletic exercises; of stitching pains in the sides and chest when walking; of shooting pains about the heart; of weakness and giving way in the limbs or joints; of buzzing in the ears, with indistinctness of hearing.

*Breathing*—Putridly offensive, especially in the morning; interrupted by short dry cough.

*Discharges*—Of blood, either with or without food in vomiting; of clotted or

bright-red blood in spitting; of bright-red blood instead of urine.

**DOMINANT SIGN.**—Extravasation of blood, or discharge of bright-red blood.

### **ARSENICUM ALBUM.**

**A METALLIC ACID SALT.**

*English name.*—White Arsenic, White Oxide of Arsenic, Arsenious Acid.

*General uses.*—In all diseases attended with extremely depressed vitality, especially if occasioned by atmospheric poison, foul exhalations, bad drainage or ventilation, or protracted disorders of the organs of nutrition; in all cases of obstinate or putrid ulceration, or of serious skin diseases; in the latter stages of all typhoid fevers; especially in disorders superinduced by miasm, or aggravated by misuse of Peruvian Bark, and which exhibit a decided periodicity on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Pulse*—Very frequent, quick, and small; irregular, or scarcely perceptible; gradually sinking, or intermittent.

*Sensations*—Of complete and sudden

prostration of strength, and utter despondency; of intolerable burning pains (worse at night); of gnawing, itching, and burning sensations in the skin; of unconquerable drowsiness; of horror of all food; of extreme tenderness, with burning pain in the gullet, stomach, or bowels; of violent cramp in the stomach or bowels; of intolerable scalding pain in passing water; of pains momentarily relieved by change of position; of pains worse when first lying down at night, or upon first getting up; of exhausting pain at night; of unbearable pains, returning regularly every second or third day, or night and morning.

*Discharges*—Thin, scalding, and acrid; of frothy, slimy, and greenish matter, by vomiting; incessant from the bowels; of watery, frothy, slimy, greenish, or even black matters from the bowels; of urine very scanty, and only drop by drop; of thin, oozing, acrid matters from eruptions or ulcerations.

*Countenance*—Hollow, anxious, livid, and cadaverous.

*Skin*—Cold and livid, or very harsh and dry, with or without intense heat of parts; or drenched with cold, clammy sweat; covered with dry or oozing and burning eruptions, or affected with obstinate ulceration.

**DOMINANT SIGN.**—Intense *burning* thirst, with inclination to drink little at a time.

### **BELLADONNA.**

**A VERY COMMON WILD PLANT.**

*English name.*—Deadly Nightshade.

*General uses.*—Specific in scarlet fever and brain fever; and extremely useful in all fevers and inflammatory disorders in which the brain and nervous system evince the most marked disturbance; as also in glandular inflammations, and certain forms of erysipelas; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Pulse*—Strong, full and frequent, or full and slow.

*Skin*—Of the face, puffy, red, and hot;

exhibiting crimson suffusion with heat and tension, and leaving a white imprint on pressure all over the body; or exhibiting patchy, bright-red eruption, or eruption of spots, or of boils or pimples, surrounded by bright-red rings; distended by swelling of the veins about the head, neck, and extremities, and red-hot swellings of the glands.

*Breathing*—Irregular and oppressed, or deep and slow; or very hurried, short, and anxious; interrupted by cough, chiefly at night, upon motion; or by hoarse, hollow, deep cough at all times.

*Mouth, tongue, &c.*—Filled with frothy saliva; tongue sore and painful, or cracked, swollen, and inflamed; or fiery-red and hot; or heavily furred, with red tip and margins; tonsils red and swollen.

*Sensations* — By disordered sight, as if everything were upside-down, or reeling and multiplied; of fulness to bursting, and weight in the head; of violent forcing pain in the head,

and other parts; of heavy headache, with violent throbbing of the vessels, with humming, or loud roaring in the ears, or of buzzing in the ears, with dizziness; of violent cutting pain in the throat, ears, and lower jaws, upon attempting to swallow; of great tightness in the stomach and bowels; of violent nerve pains in the face and head in the afternoon and evening; of violent forcing pains in the eyes; of pressive pains in the head—much aggravated by motion or the open air; of pains in the head and eyes—much aggravated by light.

*Unconscious Signs*—Violent raving delirium; heavy drowsiness, with frequent starting, and great bodily restlessness; eyes bolting, and pupils dilated, or extremely contracted, and convulsively avoiding light; boring at the pillow, and throwing the head backward.

*Discharges*—From the bowels suppressed; from the stomach, very scanty in vomiting, with violent retching; of urine, irrestrainable.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Bright redness of skin, with swelling, and violent delirium: all signs more marked in the afternoon and evening.

### **BRYONIA ALBA.**

A TUBEROUS, ROOTED, CLIMBING PLANT, COMMON IN MANY PARTS OF EUROPE.

*English name.*—White Bryony, Wild Hops.

*General uses.*—Particularly for persons of bilious temperaments, and for inflammatory disorders exhibiting predominant disturbance of the stomach, such as bilious remittents and gastric fevers, as well as for some forms of rheumatic disorder; and particularly when the derangement is traceable to suppressed perspiration, or other mucous secretion; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Discharges*—From the stomach by vomiting, especially of every fluid swallowed; by vomiting of food and bitter matters; from the bowels, difficult, hard, and small; or very scanty

and offensive, if relaxed; of urine, very scanty, and dark-brown.

*Sensations*—Of great heat within; of swimming of the head upon rising; of painful acuteness, and susceptibility of hearing and smell, the least noise being torture; of extreme tenderness of light; of stitching and darting pains through the chest at every inhalation; of intense aching pain in the stomach after eating; of darting pains in the stomach, and region of the liver, during motion; of pains attended with a shivering sensation of coldness, and all of them aggravated by movement; of extreme disgust for food, with longing for acid drinks and wine; of desire to eat, followed by great pain and oppression after eating; of aching and stiffness of the neck; and generally of stiffness, pressure, and tension of the parts affected, with or without darting, aching, dragging, tearing, or stitching pains; of aching pains in the teeth—aggravated by warm food;



of intense weight, soreness, and tenderness of the stomach; of shooting pains in and through the head, or one part of the head; or as if the top of the head were opening and shutting.

*Skin*—Dry and hot all over; moistened with greasy perspiration, or drenched with profuse sweat at night; exhibits a sallow, dirty colour, or tight, hot, but colourless swellings.

*Breathing*—Deep and panting, or hurried and anxious; interrupted by stitching pain, or by dry, hacking, or spasmodic, suffocative cough.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Stitching pains, and stiffness of parts.

### **CALCAREA CARBONICA.**

**ANIMAL SUB-CARBONATE OF LIME IN SHELLS.**

*English name.* — Carbonate or Sub-carbonate of Lime.

*General uses.*—In all forms of scrofulous disease, or in the obstinate chronic after-effects of severe allœopathic treatment; rickety and other chronic affections of the

bones ; chronic and hardened enlargement of glands ; obstinate eruptions ; or chronic disorders, characterised by general debility and want of reactionary energy ; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*The Frame*—Evincing general loss of flesh, and curvature of long bones ; undue dimension and mis-shape of the head in young children.

*Discharges*—Of blood from the nose habitually ; of humour from the ears ; from the bowels, continually relaxed after illness, and at other times constantly suppressed ; relaxed from the bowels during teething.

*Sensations*—Of great discomfort upon the least exposure to air ; of habitual chilliness, with or without harsh, dry heat of the hands ; of increased pain upon the least exposure to air ; of total exhaustion after the least physical exertion ; of desire to rest in the day-time, and restlessness at night ; of extreme weakness, languor, and despondency ; of fantastic and ground-

less alarms ; of habitual foul taste in the mouth ; of craving for food, with very fastidious appetite, aversion to meat, and desire for salt and stimulants ; of offensive smell in the nose, and painful dryness of the nostrils ; of painful heat in the eyelids ; of dull, aching pain and sinking at the stomach when empty ; of habitual clawing pains in the stomach and bowels ; of darting, dragging pains, and leaden weight of the limbs, chiefly at night ; of wrenching pains in the back ; of constant, aching, tearing pains in the teeth and jaws—worse after food, or on exposure to air.

*Breathing*—Habitually weak, and interrupted by dry cough, with hoarseness and loss of voice, and impeded by phlegm on the chest.

*Skin*—Rough and dry, with habitually clammy sweating of the hands and feet ; hard knotty swellings of glands and joints, and inert, dry, or sore, spreading eruptions.

**DOMINANT SIGN.** — Extreme sensitiveness of cold air.

**CARBO VEGETABILIS.**

POLLARD BEECH—LUSTROUS CHARCOAL.

*English name.*—Vegetable charcoal.

*General uses.*—Especially after abuse of allœopathic doses of Mercury or Bark; or for indolent ulcerations; or for chronic agues or asthma; or, alternately with *Arsenicum*, for extreme prostration resulting from very virulent, acute diseases, as well as in cases of chronic disorders of digestion, accompanied by excessive flatulency; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Pulse*—Small, quick, and compressible; or small, sinking, and becoming imperceptible.

*Breathing*—Short, difficult, and laborious, with great tightness of the chest; or interrupted by cough upon the least exposure to cold; or exhausted by the least exertion; or impeded by great accumulation of phlegm on the chest; or almost arrested by suffocative attacks of oppression at the chest; or by convulsive

coughing fits, qualified by habitual hoarseness, especially in the evening.

*Sensations*—Of habitual sickness of the stomach, and extreme distension of the stomach and bowels after eating; of clawing pains in the stomach and bowels, with putrid flatulency; of weight at the pit of the stomach; of burning heat, or stone coldness of the hands and feet at night; of itching all over the body upon becoming warm, especially at night in bed; of painful cramps in the calves of the legs and feet at night; of repugnance for greasy food.

*Skin*—Exhibiting a pallid, greyish complexion, with sunken countenance, and drawn, pointed features; emitting profuse perspiration at night, or whilst eating; a sour perspiration in the morning.

*Discharges*—From the bowels, loose, watery, frothy, and scanty; thin and acrid from ulcerations; of copious water from the salivary glands.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.** — Rapid depression of

pulse; choking of the air-passages with phlegm.

### CHAMOMILLA VULGARIS.

A COMMON WILD PLANT IN ALL SANDY SOILS.

*English name.*—Common Chamomile, Field Chamomile.

*General uses.*—In most of the disorders of nervous and excitable children, and pregnant or highly hysterical females, particularly if provoked by chill, and characterised by undue intensity of pain; as also in the course of a variety of inflammatory and bilious disorders; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS**—*Sensations*—Of intensely acute, tearing, and dragging pains, principally at night, and relieved by dry heat; of great languor at the commencement of attacks of pain; of extreme irritability and impatience of pain; of dragging, throbbing, and jerking pains in the teeth, jaws, ears, and temples; of intense toothache on one side—worse in bed; of beating, darting pains on one side of the head;

of breaking, aching pains at the bottom of the back; of intense bearing-down pains; of gnawing, clawing, and cutting pains in the stomach and bowels; of headache felt in sleep, or headache on waking; of intolerable restlessness and irritability; of fanciful alarms in dreams and waking; of offensive and bitter taste; of painfully acute senses of smell and hearing; of sudden weakness and trembling of the limbs; of inward heat, with shuddering; of great pressure at the pit of the stomach; of great thirst; of anxiety and oppression at the chest.

*Pulse*—Full, hard, quick, and frequent; or small, hard, quick, and frequent, with palpitation.

*Skin*—Very hot, especially towards night; hot and red on one side of the face; flushed and pale in rapid alternation; exhibiting a yellow complexion; red and hot, with great tenderness and swelling over the glands of the face.

*Mouth, tongue, &c.*—Emitting an offen-

sive smell—worse after eating; filled with white, frothy spittle, or very dry; tongue red and cracked, or thickly furred and yellow.

*Breathing*—Interrupted by continual dry cough at night, even during sleep.

*Discharges*—From the stomach, of acid and bitter matters in vomiting; from the bowels, extremely relaxed, especially at night, and glutinous, frothy, and greenish; of urine, hot and yellowish.

*Eyes*—Red-hot and yellowish; eyelids red-hot, and extremely dry, or adhering upon waking.

**DOMINANT SIGN**—Exaggerated intensity of pain.

### CHINA OFFICINALIS.

THE BARK OF A TREE FOUND IN MANY PARTS OF  
SOUTH AMERICA.

*English name*.—Royal Yellow Peruvian Bark.

*General uses*.—In the early stage of bilious disorders, which it frequently ar-



rests if employed upon the appearance of the first premonitory signs; in all nervous disorders of a distinctly periodical character; to correct the exhaustion of violent alloëopathic treatment, or protracted maladies, when either of these accidents may have caused great loss of animal fluids; and, more or less, in many chronic disorders attended with marked debility; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS—*Pulse***—Small, weak, and very excitable, readily becoming very frequent.

***Discharges***—Of blood from the nose, frequent and copious; of urine during sleep, or dark-coloured, with reddish or whitish sediment; from the bowels, whitish and watery, mostly after eating and at night; habitually loose, and containing undigested food.

***Sensations***—Of general debility and faltering; of imperfect hearing; of general coldness of the body, with great heat of the head, and painful flushing of the face; of shooting pains in one

side of the head, or in the middle of the forehead, recurring daily towards evening; of general aggravation of pain, especially of jerking, tearing nerve pains after eating, and at night; of pressive pains between the shoulder-blades; of bitter taste with all food; of great tightness of the stomach and lower part of the bowels; of eagerness for food, which invariably disagrees; of extreme sensitiveness of the skin all over the body.

*Skin and appearance*—The face much flushed in the fever-fits, but otherwise puffed and yellowish; or swarthy; or yellowish-pale and sunken; skin drenched with profuse and exhausting sweat at night.

*Body*—Enlargement and hardness in the region of the liver; great flatulency and distension after food.

*Mouth, tongue, &c.*—Mouth and lips hot and dry, and lips often dark, cracked, and swollen; tongue furred, whitish, yellow, or brown, or very dark and cracked.

**DOMINANT SIGN.**—Regular recurrence of the pains daily, towards evening.

### CINA.

THE SEED OF A PLANT FOUND IN SYRIA AND ASIA MINOR.

*English name.*—Worm-seed of Aleppo, Goose-foot, Mugwort.

*General uses.*—In many forms of worm disease, but chiefly against round and tape-worms; in some cases of inflammation of the brain, dropsy of the brain, and such severe cases of exalted nervous sensibility—especially in children—as tend to terminate in convulsion; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Muscular*—Jerking and twitching movements of the limbs; rigid spasmodic stretching of the legs; convulsive contraction of the arms and fingers; convulsive twitching of the muscles about the eyebrows.

*Unconscious*—Violent delirium; spluttering delirium; grating and grinding of the teeth during sleep.

*Sensations*—Of constant tickling and irritation in the nostrils; of voracious and insatiable desire for food, attended with thirst; of continual irritation, and sometimes pressive pain in the eyes; of pinching, gnawing, cramp-like, or clawing pains in the bowels; or agonising forcing pains in the lower part of the belly; of painful harshness and dryness in the mouth.

*Mouth, tongue, &c.*—Mouth dry; tongue clean, and unduly red.

*Complexion*—Ghastly pale and cadaverous, with livid rings round the eyes.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Violent sneezing, and jerkings of the limbs.

### **COFFEA CRUDA.**

**A LARGE SHRUB, NATIVE IN MANY TROPICAL COUNTRIES.**

*English name.*—Raw Coffee.

*General uses.*—For extreme nervous excitability, and acute nervous pains, especially amongst children and hysterical females; particularly for nervous derangements consequent upon too sudden and too

violent a pleasurable emotion; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Sensations*—Of excruciating pains coming on suddenly, and without sufficient apparent cause; of darting, boring, jerking, and insupportable pains on one side of the head—becoming worse when the attention is directed to them, and accompanied by great fretfulness; excessive after-pains (of childbirth); of violent bearing-down pains during, and often after, the period; of excruciating pains deep in the head, as if a nail were driven in; of painful restlessness at night; of extreme keenness of sight and hearing.

*Pulse*—Commonly healthy, but always susceptible of sudden excitation to extreme frequency by any momentary thought or circumstance of emotion.

**DOMINANT SIGN.**—Exaggerated nervous excitability.

**DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA.**

A SMALL FIELD PLANT, OF SEVERAL TEMPERATE  
REGIONS.

*English name.*—Sundew.

*General uses.*—In affections of the throat and windpipe, occasioned by cold; severe common colds, with hoarseness; and coughs of children, particularly whooping-cough; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Breathing*—Suddenly arrested or interrupted by violent and fatiguing fits of coughing, with whistling inhalation; or interrupted by violent, spasmodic coughing, particularly towards evening, and at night.

*Discharges*—Of blood from the nose and mouth, with retching (after coughing); of bright-red or dark blood in coughing; of thick matter after coughing; of food and bilious matters from the stomach in vomiting; from the nostrils, copious and watery; of blood from the nose, especially in the evening.

*Sensations*—Of pain in the windpipe

when speaking; of creeping in the windpipe; of pain in the head as if tightly bound; of pains in the limbs, muscles, and head, upon every movement; of chills, with stuffing, and flushing of heat in the head; of dryness and scraping in the throat; of suffocation after fits of coughing; of bitter risings in the throat; of sickness at the stomach, with coldness of the extremities and face; of confused and hazy sight.

*Skin*—Intensely cold at the extremities.

*Complexion*—Livid after the fits of coughing.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Hoarse, deep, hollow voice, with violent and frequent sneezing.

### **DULCAMARA.**

**A SHRUBBY PLANT, COMMON THROUGHOUT EUROPE.**

*English name.*—Bitter-sweet, Woody Nightshade.

*General uses.*—For colds and other affections, chiefly those of the glands and

skin, which have been superinduced by exposure to wet, or by other suppression of the natural transpiration; or by excessive (allœopathic) use of sweating medicines or alteratives, whether these result in derangements of the bowels, or of the chest, air-passages, and throat; or in eruptions on the skin; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Sensations*—Of soreness in the throat; of soreness, stuffing, and heat in the nose; of soreness and tenderness inside the mouth; of chills, followed by flushing of heat; of pains usually attended with coldness of the body or of the parts affected; of pains worse in the evening and at night; of shooting, jerking pains in the ears at night; of aching pains in the chest and stomach; of stunned pains in the centre of the head; of cutting, coiling pains in the bowels; of oppression at the heart.

*Pulse*—Hard and quick, with strong palpitation.



*Skin*—Parched and burning, and then drenched with perspiration all over the body; exuding offensive perspiration, or perspiration in the palms of the hands; affected with fine granular, or oozing, or dry scurfy eruptions; or eruptions forming brownish scabs.

*Discharges*—Of stringy, sticky phlegm in vomiting; from the bowels suddenly relaxed; of slimy, watery, brownish, or green matters from the bowels, chiefly at night; from the nostrils, of scanty, thin, acrid humour; of offensive urine, or the discharge of urine suppressed.

*Mouth, &c.*—Soreness inside the mouth; unheal'thy swelling of the gums; parched, dry tongue, coated white.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Offensiveness of urine, with night-purging, night earache, and dropsical swelling of the feet.

### **HEPAR SULPHURIS.**

A PRODUCT OF SULPHUR AND SHELLS JOINTLY  
HEATED.

*English names.*—Sulphuret of Lime,

Proto-sulphuret of Calcium, Liver of Sulphur.

*General uses.*—In croup, and some other acute inflammatory affections of the chest; in a great number of chronic diseases, notably of the skin or glands, and especially if superinduced by abuse of mercurial preparations; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Breathing* — Wheezing, hurried, rattling, and anxious; interrupted by violent fits of coughing immediately after drinking; stifled with coughing-fit (the head being thrown backward); difficult, with deep, suppressed cough, or violent suffocative cough (ending in convulsive retching); or interrupted with coughing and shrill inhalation; short, and interrupted by coughing, with abundant expectoration.

*Sensations*—Of suffocation on lying down; of soreness, itching, tingling, and heat of the skin, with soreness about pimples; of soreness and tenderness of swollen and knotty joints;

of soreness of eruption amongst the hair of the scalp; of persistent throbbing pain in swollen parts; of tearing, jerking pains in the bones of the face, teeth, and ears; of jerking, gnawing pains in the teeth; of great weight in the region of the stomach, even after eating very little; of sickness at the stomach, with coldness (and pallor) of the face; of dragging, tearing, and stitching pains generally.

*Discharges*—Of humour from one nostril; profuse of water from the salivary glands; slow and sluggish, from sore, scabby pimples; of scanty, dry, knotty motions, or of loose, whitish, sour-smelling motions; offensive from the ears.

*Skin*—Intensely dry and hot all over the body at night; cracked and chafed; unhealthy, and readily festering or ulcerating upon the least injury.

*Mouth and gums*—Sore and unhealthy; gums red, hot, and swollen.

**DOMINANT SIGN.**—Throbbing of inflam-

matory swelling; and crowing, suffocative, inflammatory cough.

### IGNATIA AMARA.

A PARASITIC WOODY PLANT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

*English name.*—St. Ignatius' Bean.

*General uses.*—Particularly for disorders resulting from sudden emotion, as of fright, or from protracted grief and depression. It is of especial service in the treatment of hysterical females, and of persons of very mild and nervous, or sensitive temperaments; more or less, in all forms of convulsive hysteria, and in most forms of nervous, spasmodic, or convulsive complaints, attended with exaggerated sensations of pain, &c.; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Sensations*—Of digging, boring pains in one eyebrow; of intense piercing pain on one side of the head; of nipping pains in the bowels and along the lower ribs; of very violent pains in the bones and joints; of cramp-like pains low down the left

side (of females); of clawing, straining pains in the small of the back; of spasmodic tightness of the throat; of extreme impatience and irritability; of shivering in the back and arms; of weight at the chest; of sickness at the stomach, with great agitation; of hunger, satiated immediately on commencing to eat.

*Pulse*—Irritable, and provoked to extreme frequency, with palpitation, by the least excitement.

*Breathing*—Interrupted by hiccough after eating; anxious, sighing, and oppressed.

*Discharges*—From the bowels, relaxed, with much flatulent noise, and consisting chiefly of slime, froth, and blood; or confined and difficult; of water from the eyes on exposure to bright light.

*Mouth, tongue, &c.*—Tongue thickly furred, and white, but moist; biting of the tongue while speaking or eating; sour spittle in the mouth; red and swollen tonsils.

*Skin and complexion*.—Evince alternate paleness and flushing; or sunken and livid countenance, with hollow eyes; moist with perspiration after eating; of the hands bathed with hot, abundant perspiration; evincing redness and swelling of the ear on one side.

**DOMINANT SIGN.**—Hysterical despondency.

### **IPECACUANHA.**

A PARTLY CREEPING, DWARF, SHRUBBY PLANT, ABOUNDING IN THE FORESTS OF TROPICAL AMERICA.

*English name.*—Grey Ipecacuanha.

*General uses.*—For acute disorders of the stomach and bowels, and of the organs of respiration, as well as in cases of epilepsy distinctly consequent upon suppressed eruptions; for convulsive derangements of young children, and active discharges of blood; on the occurrence of the following

**SIGNS.**—*Discharges*.—Of food from the stomach by vomiting, with or without phlegm, blood, or bile; from the stomach and bowels by copious vomiting and purging of bilious matters;

by more or less vomiting, with or without violent convulsive retching, especially after cold drinks; by vomiting of very dark liquid, or even putrid matters; by vomiting, abundant, and without effort; by vomiting of bright-red or clotted blood; from the bowels, relaxed, yellow, greenish, slimy, and very offensive; from the bowels, black and putrid; of froth and slime, with or without blood from the bowels, followed by severe urging.

*Breathing*—Gasping, with rattling of phlegm; interrupted by spasmodic coughing-fits, and shrill, noisy inhalation; almost arrested by violent attacks of suffocative cough (ending in convulsive rigidity of the body, or violent retching); anxious, hurried, and difficult.

*Sensations*—Of chilliness, with or without actual coldness; as if the windpipe were choked up with dust; of strangling at the opening of the windpipe; of sudden weakness, with sickness at the stomach; of bruised and

disjointed pains; of sudden and fitful pains; of griping pains—worse after cold drinks, or after eating; of sore pain deep in the chest; of sudden wrenching toothache.

*Tongue*—Thickly furred, white or yellow, or clean and red.

*Skin and complexion*—Lividity of the face, with convulsive cough; pallid complexion, with blue rings round the eyes; red and bloated face, with convulsive distortion of the features; very dry heat of the body, and burning heat of the hands, after attacks of chill and shuddering, and followed by profuse sweats.

*Involuntary movements*—Jerking of the limbs; rigid convulsion of the limbs and body; jerking of the limbs during sleep.

**DOMINANT SIGN.**—Chill and shuddering, aggravated by heat.

### **MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS.**

**A PRECIPITATE OBTAINED FROM A NITRIC ACID SOLUTION OF QUICKSILVER.**

*English name.*—Soluble Mercury, Black



Oxide, or Ammonio-Nitrate of Sub-Oxide of Mercury.

*General uses.*—Except when previously used to excess alloëopathically, Mercury is a medicine occupying an important sphere of utility, and approximately specific in some forms of disease. In the majority of diseases affecting the organs of digestion and respiration, it is apt to be useful from time to time; as also in most diseases affecting the skin, glands, and bones; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Pulse*—Full, hard, quick, and frequent; or frequent and quick, but weak.

*Skin*—Affected with coldness over the whole body after sleeping; evincing hot swelling of the glands; exhibiting eruptions prone to bleed on the least touch; affected with dry, itching, mealy, or scabby eruptions on the legs; or with sores upon the least scratch; or with scabs and sores at the corners of the mouth; or peeling off; or affected with cracking eruptions of the hands; or burning, scaly

eruptions; or with excessive sweats, especially during attacks of pain.

*Mouth and tongue*—Offensive smell from the mouth, affected with blisters and ulceration; or with very sore state of the gums, detached from the teeth; gums swollen, white, livid, or ulcerated; uvula and tonsils ulcerated; tongue hard, swollen, and inflamed; or moist, and covered with thick, whitish, tenacious phlegm.

*Discharges*—From the bowels, loose, and exhibiting round and thread-worms; or frothy, slimy, greenish, and loose; or of mingled slime and blood; loose from the bowels, occasioned by exposure to night air, or containing undigested food; of urine, excessive, dark-red, and offensive; from the nostrils, thin, watery, and corrosive.

*Sensations*—Of inflation and tenderness of the bowels, and pressure at the pit of the stomach; of putrid, saltish, acid, slimy taste in the mouth; of flushing of heat and chills at the same moment; of tearing and bruised pains

in the bones and muscles, with stiffness of the limbs; of intense pain at night; of pain in swallowing, and continual desire to swallow the spittle; of tearing and distracting pain in decayed teeth, extending to the gums and jaws, and glands behind the ears; of great pain, with soreness of the gums—chiefly at night; of agonising, twisting pains in the bowels—relieved by lying down; of soreness and tenderness of the scalp; of the teeth on edge.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Slimy motions, with great urging; sore gums; sore scalp; coldness after sleep;—all worse at night.

### **NUX VOMICA.**

**THE SEED OF A TREE COMMON IN THE EAST INDIES.**

*English name.*—Vomit-Nut.

*General uses.*—This medicine is one of the most useful in the whole repertory, being more or less available, or applicable to do good service, at all events, in almost

every variety of ailment arising out of indiscretions in feeding, excesses of any kind, or disorders of digestion or of the nervous system, from whatever cause arising; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Sensations*—Of chills over the whole body, chiefly on moving at night, in the morning, and after eating; of shuddering in the back and extremities; of sour taste after eating; of foul taste in the mouth; of extreme sickness at the stomach; of buzzing and tinkling in the ears; of agitation at night, but sleepiness in the morning and evening, and after eating; of languor, lassitude, and dread of exertion; of exhaustion after the least mental labour; of extreme sensitiveness of light, noise, or smell—worse in the morning; of irritable and contradictorily impulsive temper; of rheumatic and shooting pains in various parts; of wrenching pains in the joints—worse upon changes of weather; of jerking, piercing pains in

the cheek-bones; of clawing pains in the stomach and bowels; of aching pains in the kidneys; of burning pains in the eyes, and piercing pains in the ears; of heavy pains in the back of the head and forehead.

*Pulse*—Full, hard, quick, and frequent, or small and wiry, and sometimes intermittent.

*Mouth and tongue*—Tongue coated white, and slimy, or dry, cracked, and brownish, with blood-red edges; offensive smell from the mouth after eating, or in the morning; gums swollen, sore, painful, and putrid.

*Face, skin, &c.*—Corners of the eyes red and hot, and whites of the eyes suffused yellow; deep yellow suffusion of the skin; dirty, pallid, yellowish, and sallow complexion.

*Breathing*—Oppressed, with tightness across the chest, and palpitation; or now slow, then hurried and whistling.

*Discharges*—Of urine, painful and scanty, with ineffectual urging; or red and dark, with brickdust sediment;

from the bowels, obstinately suppressed; or alternately costive and loose—in both cases scanty, or large, hard, and difficult; or slimy, frothy, and very frequent, with painful urging.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Piles; yellow skin; intemperance as a cause; aggravation after eating, or in the morning.

### OPIUM.

CONCRETED JUICE EXPRESSED FROM THE WHITE  
POPPY-HEAD.

*English name.*—Black Smyrna Opium.

*General uses.*—This medicine is eminently effective, more especially in respect of disorders affecting aged persons, or resulting from abuse of intoxicating liquors, or from fright. It is also frequently serviceable in the treatment of other forms of nervous disease, and of protracted and most obstinate constipation; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*As to the nervous system*—Total absence of pain or sensation; great

coldness, with jerking of the limbs; tremulous state of the whole body; violent trembling of the arms and hands; muscular rigidity of the whole body, or of particular parts; eyes fixed, glaring, half-closed, protruding, and convulsed; pupils dilated and motionless; mouth convulsively distorted; throat convulsively closed, and the act of swallowing impossible; wandering delirium; picking at the bed-clothes; stupid, vacant, inanimate expression; heavy, lethargic sleep.

*Breathing*—Oppressed by tightness of the chest; or difficult, thick, *snoring*, or croaking.

*Pulse*—Full and slow; sometimes quick or even intermitting; violent throbbing of the arteries of the head and neck.

*Discharges*—By vomiting of excremental matter and urine, with excruciating pain and flatulent distension of the stomach; of the bowels totally suspended; of the bowels in hard, lumpy, offensive, black motions; of

urine suppressed, or very scanty, dark, and reddish.

*Mouth and tongue*.—Tongue parched, and very dark—sometimes quite black; mouth and throat parched.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Vomiting of excremental matter; complete torpor, and fixed dilated pupils.

### **PHOSPHORUS.**

A SUBSTANCE ABOUNDING IN THE COMPOUND FORM OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AS IN THE RANGES OF THE SIERRA MORENA, AND UPLANDS OF CASTILE, AS WELL AS IN ALL BONES, ETC.; BUT NEVER UNCOMBINED.

*English name.*—Phosphorus.

*General uses.*—Especially in disorders consequent upon exhausting acute diseases, chiefly of the organs of respiration and nutrition, and of the glandular system; or for disorders of the latter character occurring in persons of feeble and scrofulous constitutions—notably with blonde complexions and relaxed habits of body. For instance, in protracted and exhausting diarrhœa; slow chronic inflammation, or



irritation of the air-passages ; hectic fevers ; slow nervous fevers ; feeble digestion, with night fever and debilitating sweats ; the after-effects of low fevers ; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Pulse*—Quick, hard, and wiry, and invariably small ; sometimes very feeble, and barely perceptible ; violent palpitation and anguish.

*Breathing*—Difficult and oppressed, and interrupted by short, dry, barking cough.

*Discharges*—Of phlegm, or of flaky, curdy, stringy matter, streaked with blood by expectoration ; of slimy, bloody, undigested matters from the bowels ; continued, ceaseless, and very relaxed from the bowels ; of bile in vomiting ; of urine, copious and colourless ; of blood upon blowing the nose.

*Skin and countenance.*—Evanescent flushing of heat ; predominant heat at night ; continual coldness of the limbs ; dirty complexion, with hollow eyes, and wan, pallid countenance ; pinched,

sharp, and pointed features ; coldness of the feet, and soreness of the soles of the feet ; bloated puffing under the eyes.

*Sensations*—Of unbearable discomfort in the open air ; of burning and very keen smarting in the eyes ; of soreness of the joints, and tremulous state of the limbs ; of extreme liability to be startled ; of darting pains in the chest, especially on the left side ; of very severe pain in the stomach—alleviated by drinking cold water ; of pains having a tendency to return if set in upon changes of weather.

*Mouth and tongue*—Tongue white and dry, or loaded with sticky, stringy phlegm ; harsh and burning tongue ; mouth sore ; throat painfully dry and harsh.

**DOMINANT SIGN.**—Wasting away of the flesh, with extraordinary emaciation of the hands.

**PULSATILLA NIGRA.**

A WILD FIELD-FLOWER, COMMON IN MANY PARTS OF EUROPE.

*English name.*—Pulsatilla, Meadow Anemone, Wind-flower.

*General uses.*—Particularly for persons of mild temperament, relaxed habit, soft lineaments, and gentle, sensitive dispositions. Also in the treatment of female ailments. In most forms of skin disease consequent upon abuse of Sulphur; in the majority of fevers, especially eruptive fevers (specific for measles); and in a variety of phases of disordered digestion, it may prove indispensable; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Pulse*—Quick and small; frequent attacks of palpitation, with great uneasiness.

*Sensations*—Of pains that are worse in the evening, or when sitting, rising from a seat, during rest, or when lying on one side; of keen, wrenching, dragging, or strained pains in the

limbs; of dull, heavy, pressive headache; of boring, jerking pains in the ears or teeth; of fugitive or suddenly *shifting* pains; of scalding pain in the eyes, with flow of tears; of itching, smarting, pricking, and irritation of the skin; of great sensitiveness of cold; of tightness of the throat and chest; of excessive desire to vomit, with throbbing at the pit of the stomach; of extreme tenderness of the stomach; of marked chilliness, with shuddering; of slimy, foul taste in the mouth; of constant bitter or sour taste in the mouth.

*Skin*—Marked with red spots like flea-bites; puffed and red, with tingling; affected with eruptions of small blisters; of the face alternately pale and flushed; cold all over, or very hot and dry at night; or hot all over, and moistened with perspiration on the face; affected with lateral sweating, or with general profuse sweat towards morning; or with copious, offensive sweat in like manner; puffed, with

dropsical swelling of the feet towards night; exhibiting small blisters between the fingers.

*Discharges*—Of greenish phlegm, and sour, bitter, bilious matters in vomiting; of food by vomiting after having eaten; of thick, white, lumpy, or yellowish phlegm in coughing; of urine copious, clear, and pale; during sleep; very frequent and loose from the bowels, especially at night; copious, of water from the eyes.

*Mouth and tongue*—Throat red, and very sore, dry, and parched, or clogged with thick, stringy phlegm, and worse towards night; tongue coated with greyish, whitish, or yellowish fur.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Frequent sneezing, and shifting pains.

### **RHUS TOXICODENDRON.**

A SHRUB VERY COMMON IN NORTH AMERICA.

*English name.*—Creeping Sumach, Poison-Oak.

*General uses.*—As a constitutional re-

medy, the usefulness of RHUS chiefly occurs in some bad forms of typhoid fever, and of vesicular eruptions. It is, however, also not unfrequently serviceable in many disorders of the stomach and bowels, and in some affections of the glands. It may be denominated specific as to strains and sprains, and some rheumatic affections. In the case of sprains, the application of RHUS locally, as a lotion, is eminently effective; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Sensations*—Of jarring pains in the joints, frequently in the knees, with giving way; of tingling and creeping pains, or of aching, strained, or sprained pains, with extreme tenderness of pressure; of pains worse at night, in winter, in bad weather, at night in bed, and attended with numbness; of drawing, straining, lacerative pains in the limbs; of pains worse during rest, and relieved by motion; of tearing, shooting, aching, and jerking pains in the teeth—relieved by hot applications; of pain with intense

pressure, as of stone on the stomach; of pains in the head as if it would part; of great tenderness of light, and extreme despondency; of prostrate weakness; of dry burning in the nose; of chilliness and shuddering on the least movement; of insatiable thirst.

*Nervous system*—Low, muttering delirium; *busy*, or frightful and anxious dreams; picking at the bed-clothes.

*Discharges*—Very loose and offensive from the bowels at night; from the bowels, loose, and mingled with blood; from the bowels, continually loose; of greenish and very offensive matter from the nostrils.

*Skin*—Markedly affected with eruptions of vesicles, and inflammatory, hot swelling; with glossy red, bright, smarting swellings; with eruptions of vesicles appearing in rings, exuding a thin, corrosive fluid, forming scabs, and spreading in all directions; bathed with profuse sweat (with excessive heat after chills); of the lips, dry and brown,

*Mouth, tongue, &c.*—Extreme dryness, and brownish hue of the inside of the mouth and throat; offensive smell from the mouth; tongue dry, parched, and brownish, or even black, or glossy and red.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Total loss of appetite, with insatiable thirst continually, and puffing of the bowels, especially after the least food.

### **SULPHUR.**

AN ELEMENTARY MINERAL SUBSTANCE, FOUND MORE OR LESS PURE, IN THE NATIVE STATE, IN VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS.

*English name.* — Brimstone, Sulphur, Flower of Sulphur, Sublimated Sulphur.

*General uses.*—The efficiency of SULPHUR in the treatment of a variety of dry eruptions—unless, indeed, these have been occasioned by allopathic abuse of the same substance—is so striking, that it may properly be designated as specific in such disorders. Besides this, SULPHUR may be said to embrace the most extended sphere of



efficacy of any remedy actually known to Homœopathic philosophy. For, as the inefficiency of medicines otherwise appropriate to the signs, not unfrequently occurs as the consequence of a naturally deficient activity of reactionary nervous susceptibility, co-existent with the insidious exhaustion of inherent scrofula—SULPHUR, which possesses the singular virtue of animating this proper susceptibility, may come to be required almost in every stage of almost every malady. In the great majority of protracted and obstinate chronic diseases, SULPHUR is invariably required from time to time; and especially on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*As to the skin and frame generally.*—Eruptions of scattered and itching, flattened pimples, emitting a yellowish, curdy, or bloody matter; burning and itching eruptions; eruptions of gnawing, itching vesicles, oozing a thin, yellowish, very corrosive fluid, and forming scabs; eruptions of gnawing, itching pimples

amongst the hair; scaly, hard, dry, dense, yellow scabs amongst the hair; harshness, dryness, roughness, and cracking of the skin; the hair falls off by handfuls; hot, red swelling of the glands of the neck, under the jaw, and in the armpits, forming abscesses; hard, inflamed swellings of the glands generally; ulcers, hollow in the centre, and surrounded with pimples; excessive irritation of the skin, and itching all over the body, especially in bed when warm; profuse sweats; very *offensive sweats of particular parts*; sweat provoked by the least exertion; sour sweats; sweating of the feet when cold; dryness, with burning heat of the feet; swelling and sweating of the hands; hard, knotty swellings of the joints, especially of the fingers and toes; swelling, heat, and redness of the skin, with intolerable gnawing, itching, and tingling; intolerable burning heat and dryness of the skin; scarlet or purple hue of the skin all over the

body, with burning heat; dry, scaly warts; pale and bloated face; livid rings round the eyes; coldness or chilliness, with flushing of heat to the head and face; purple swelling of the veins; loss of flesh; sensitiveness of cold air; curvature of the spine.

*As to the organs of digestion*—Constant acidity; heartburn; ravenous appetite; fulness of the stomach after eating, and towards night; bitter, putrid risings; incessant thirst; weakness of digestion; milk always disagrees; animal and greasy food disagrees; tightness, and sensation of weight in the regions of the stomach, liver, and bowels; noisy flatulency in the bowels; obstinate costiveness, with imperfect, hard motions, and constant desire to evacuate; or loose, frequent motions; relaxed, whitish, or greenish motions; wetting the bed; urine which throws up a greasy film.

*As to the organs of respiration*—Habitual weakness of the chest; suffocating attacks at night when lying

down, or even during sleep; breathing oppressed and short; tightness of the chest in the open air, or after the least exertion—even after speaking; speaking exhausts the patient; anxious, hurried, short, wheezing breath, with stifled cough, followed by spitting of blood; violent fits of coughing on getting up and going to bed, and after eating; fatiguing, dry cough; hollow, rattling, or feeble voice; loss of voice.

*Nervous system*.—Weakness and numbness of different parts; dizziness, heaviness, and pressure in the head; heaviness of the legs; disposition melancholy and irritable; alterations of the sense of smell; tenderness of light; giddiness in the morning or evening, or after eating, or on first rising from a seat.

*Mouth, tongue, &c.*.—Intense dryness and burning heat of the mouth; offensive odour from the mouth in the morning, and after eating; tongue rough, dry, cracked, and covered with

a white coating; brownish, thick, sticky slime on the tongue; brownish slime on the teeth; gums swollen and tender (often sore).

*Nose, eyes, &c.*—Nose red, hot, and swollen; nostrils dry and burning; scalding, watery discharge from the nostrils; one nostril and one ear stuffed; constant sneezing; itching and dryness, with intense heat of the eyes and eyelids; ulceration of the eyelids.

*Sensations*—Of aching, drawing, and bruised pains in the limbs, or throughout the body; of intermittent pain in the head; of boring, piercing pain on one side of the head; headaches in the morning and evening, or at night; of boring, throbbing pains in hollow teeth; of shooting pains in the region of the liver; of shooting pains in the chest, mostly on the left side.

**DOMINANT SIGNS.**—Offensive sweats of particular parts, and habitual chilblains in winter.

**VERATRUM ALBUM.**

A WILD PLANT, COMMON IN ELEVATED GRASS-LANDS  
OF THE MOUNTAINOUS PARTS OF EUROPE.

*English name.*—White Hellebore.

*General uses.*—Frequently of much service in the most painful forms of hysteria, or the derangements of hysterical females; but eminently effective in the more serious disorders of the stomach and bowels, or in virulent fevers (particularly those of an epidemic character). This medicine also does good service in some affections of the chest and of the skin; on the occurrence of the following—

**SIGNS.**—*Pulse*—Slow, and almost extinct; or small, quick, frequent, and intermittent.

*Skin and countenance*—Icy coldness of the nose, hands, feet, legs, and crown of the head, with cold, clammy sweat on the face; cold, clammy sweats, with general chill; heat and redness of the face, with violent shuddering; pale, ghastly, and sunken face, with anguished expression; bluish or yellowish complexion.

*Breathing*—Oppressed and interrupted by deep, hollow cough, or by convulsive cough, with long, shrill inhalation; or by dry cough, with burning sensation in the chest and stomach.

*Sensations*—Of violent, cutting, cramp-like pains in the stomach and bowels; of sudden and violent attacks of pain; of violent cramps in the calves of the legs and soles of the feet; of general chill, or chill with feeling of inward heat; of burning pains in the eyeballs; of excruciating periodical pains in the face and head; of pains in the limbs, which are worse in bed—are relieved by getting up and moving about, and generally return in the morning; of great pain, with discharge from the bowels; of great pressure at the pit of the stomach, with extreme tenderness of that part; of excessive nausea, with bitter taste in the mouth, and unnatural hunger.

*As to the nervous system*—Sudden, general, and total prostration of strength; spasms and convulsions,

attended with clenching of the hands, and contraction of the soles of the feet; attacks of convulsion, with rigid extension of the body, and total loss of consciousness; grinding of the teeth; loss of speech; inarticulate efforts to speak; eyes convulsed and protruding; pupils extremely contracted; violent hiccough.

*Discharges*—From the stomach and bowels by violent vomiting and purging immediately after eating; of dark matters from the stomach by vomiting; of slimy and frothy matters by vomiting; green, watery, or blackish, and very frequent from the bowels.

*Mouth, tongue, &c.*—Frothy spittle accumulating in the mouth, and about the lips, with or without spluttering; mouth dry and clammy; lips dry, cracked, and blackish, or puffed and livid; tongue yellow, or red and swollen; or dry, cracked, and blackish.

**DOMINANT SIGN.**—Violent attacks of spasm, cramps, and convulsions.



## PART III.

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### CASUALTIES.

#### SPRAINS OR STRAINS.

Whenever pain, stiffness, soreness, or weakness is felt, as the effect of an injury of this kind—

**RHUS TOX.** may be relied upon as specific ; and it should be employed internally, as well as externally, excepting when the injury is purely local.

*Dose* • (internal)—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, at bed-time, for four days.

*The Lotion* (external)—To one measure of the Concentrated Tincture add six measures of water, and bathe the parts frequently.

#### CUTS—INCISIONS.

Severe cuts, with profuse flow of blood, and which threaten to leave a considerable scar, are well treated with—

**CALENDULA OFF.**, as a lotion, whereby the flow of blood is arrested, and prompt and perfect healing is promoted.

*The Lotion*—To one measure of the Concentrated Tincture add sixteen measures of water, and apply to the wound by means of a saturated lint pad or bandage.

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• For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

**BRUISES.**

In every case in which a severe blow has been suffered, so that the part is swollen and extremely tender—

ARNICA MONTANA will be found invariably efficacious in removing the pain, dispelling the extravasation, and, consequently, preventing subsequent discoloration. If an internal concussion has been suffered, this medicine should be used internally as well as externally.

*Dose* • (internal)—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

*The Lotion* (external)—To one measure of the Concentrated Tincture add six measures of water, and bathe the parts frequently; but if the surface should become hot and tingling, apply a bandage saturated with cold water for a few hours, and resume the *Arnica Lotion* afterwards.

**BURNS AND SCALDS.**

When the injury of this nature is slight, casual, and local, and, beyond the extreme temporary suffering, threatens no serious consequences—

ARNICA MONT. will be found to afford speedy relief.

*The Lotion*—To one measure of the Concentrated Tincture add ten measures of water, and bathe the parts frequently.

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• For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

## STINGS OF INSECTS.

When considerable local, and even general irritation, with more or less heat, itching, tingling, and smarting, and sometimes even restlessness, is occasioned by these troublesome casualties—

CAMPHOR is invariably efficacious to afford relief, internally by inhalation, and externally as a liniment.

*Internally*—Hold the nozzle of the phial, with the stopper drawn, to the nostrils for an instant.

*The Liniment*—To a wineglassful of water add six drops of the Saturated Tincture; stir briskly, and apply the *clear fluid* to the parts by friction.

## FRIGHT.

In cases of sudden fright, terror, or horror, having occasioned great nervous disturbance—

OPIUM will prove specific, if promptly administered as follows:—

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water—repeated at intervals of three, six, and twelve hours successively.

## GRIEF—VEXATION.

The restlessness, and other ill-effects of

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

grief or severe vexation, if uncomplicated with other disorders, are to be treated with—

IGNATIA AMARA, which, as a rule, is specific.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in half a wineglassful of water, at bedtime.

### FATIGUE.

Against the stiffness, feeling of strain and soreness, and other discomforts and inconveniences resulting from excess of physical exertion—

ARNICA MONT. exerts a certainly efficacious influence, and is very beneficially prescribed for external treatment, in the form of an Arnicated bath or wash, as well as for internal administration.

*Dose* \* (internal)—Four globules in a tablespoonful of water—repeated, if necessary, after twenty-four hours.

*The Bath or Wash*—To each pint of water add a teaspoonful of the Concentrated Tincture, and apply over the whole of the body with a scrupulously rinsed sponge. Or, to forty gallons of water add one-and-a-half pint of the Concentrated Tincture, and immerse the body for three minutes.

### OVER-HEATING.

So soon as it is felt that exposure to

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

heat has produced an undue exaltation of the circulation, characterised by giddiness, thirst, bounding pulse, &c., it is well to avert further mischief by recourse to—

**ACONITUM**, the effect of which is more rapid than that of depletion, and can entail no baneful consequences whatever.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every six hours. Repetition, however, is not often necessary.

### SEA-SICKNESS

May be averted or moderated by anticipation, as regards brief passages; or if protracted at the outset of a long voyage, it may be gradually obviated. The treatment prescribed as a precaution, consists in the administration of—

**NUX VOMICA** before embarkation.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, at bedtime, for three nights.

**ARSENICUM** becomes necessary in those painful cases of continued sea-sickness which completely exhaust the sufferer.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture between the fits of retching.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

## MISCELLANEOUS DISORDERS.

### GOUT.

The treatment of this troublesome malady, in its acute stages, depends upon the distinctive manifestations enumerated, as indicating one or other of the following medicines :—

**ACONITUM NAP.**, particularly for persons of full habit of body, should be given when the heat and pain are predominant, and the pulse is full, hard, and quick.

*Dose* •—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every four hours.

**PULSATILLA NIGR.** is preferable when the pains are worse *towards* night, and shift from one part to another.

*Dose* •—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, at bedtime.

**BRYONIA** is most useful for attacks provoked by damp weather, and when the pains are worse *during* night, and on the least movement.

*Dose* •—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, morning and evening.

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• For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

**NUX VOM.** is useful when the pains are worse towards morning.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Pulsatilla*.

### RHEUMATISM.

This disorder is successfully treated with the following medicines, according to the signs enumerated:—

**BELLADONNA** being chosen when the parts are swollen, rigid, very red, and shining, and the shooting, burning pains are worse at night, and aggravated by movement.

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water every six hours.

**BRYONIA** is pointed out by severe shooting pains in muscular parts, and about joints—increased by cold air and by movement, and by swelling of the joints.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Belladonna*.

**NUX VOMICA** recommends itself for dragging pains, with numbness of the parts, constipation, and general derangement of digestion; or particularly if there be stiff neck—worse at night.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Belladonna*.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

**RHUS TOX.** is preferable when the pains are relieved by motion.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Belladonna*.

### INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

If the inflammation be occasioned by a blow, or the introduction of some foreign substance—

**ARNICA MONTANA** may be relied upon as specific, and should be employed both locally and internally.

*Dose* \* (internal)—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

*The Lotion* (external)—To a wineglassful of water add six drops of the Concentrated Tincture, and bathe the eyes three or four times at intervals of an hour.

If the inflammation is of that habitual or chronic kind which is discerned in scrofulous subjects—

**SULPHUR**, in long courses, is most to be relied upon.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water every morning, the first thing, for a week at a time; then pause ten days; resuming afterwards as before; and so on.

For the inflammation of the eyes common to infants, and for all cases in which general heat, accelerated pulse, thirst, and restlessness also occur—

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*



**ACONTUM NAP.** is the right medicine.

*Dose*\*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water; and in proportion for infants (see pp. 49, 50).

### STYE

May often be dispelled, in its earliest stage, by the administration of—

**PULSATILLA**, which, in accidental cases, may be accepted as specific.

*Dose*\*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, morning and evening.

But if the swelling and pain increase, it will be desirable to hasten resolution by employing—

**HEPAR SULPH.**, especially if the eyelid become much swollen, and throbbing pain set in.

*Dose*\*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every six hours.

### WARTS.

The appearance of a single wart which does not spread or multiply, is of little consequence; and it may, as a rule, be left to wear away, as it most frequently will. But the development of innumerable warts

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

on the fingers, should neither be neglected, nor treated with caustic or the knife. It is an indication of such a habit of body as requires careful eradication by treatment with—

SULPHUR and } In succession, and gene-  
RHUS TOX. } rally in long and pa-  
tient courses: commencing with the ad-  
ministration of *Sulphur*, daily, for a week;  
then suspending treatment for ten days,  
and proceeding with *Rhus* similarly; to  
return to *Sulphur* after a similar interval.

*Dose* \*—Of either of these medicines, in the order and repetition just above prescribed, give four globules in a dessertspoonful of water, the first thing in the morning.

### FACE-ACHE—TIC-DOULOUREUX.

A malady which strikingly illustrates the remedial impotence, besides the mischief, of what are called the “*strong measures*” of allœopathic practice; whilst it yields, with surprising readiness, to the minute agents of Homœopathy; such as—

ARSENICUM, when the pains, periodically felt, are of a pricking, burning, tearing

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

character, chiefly round the eye and in one temple, and accompanied or followed by a feeling of great prostration.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, half-an-hour before the expected attack—repeated every three hours until the pain subsides.

CHINA, when the seat of pain is affected with torpor, or with extreme tenderness of the skin, and there is alternate flush and pallor.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

VERATRUM, particularly for hysterical females, and when the pain is distractingly excruciating, but somewhat alleviated by movement.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water—repeated, if necessary, after four hours.

### EARACHE.

Even considered as a mere symptom, this pain is always sufficiently distracting to call for special treatment, with a view to its alleviation, by recourse to—

PULSATILLA, when the inside of the ear appears inflamed and swollen, and the pain is shooting and bursting.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every three hours.

**DULCAMARA**, when the attack can be clearly traced to wet or cold.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Pulsatilla*.

**MERCURIUS**, when the pains extend to the teeth, gums, and jaws, and to the glands adjacent; and are worse in bed, the glands being swollen, and the ears cold.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Pulsatilla*.

### GUMBOIL

Is successfully treated with the following medicines :—

BELLADONNA, } Alternately, when there is  
 MERCURIUS, } severe inflammation, with  
 swelling and redness, extending to the  
 whole of the gums and palate.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve, in separate vessels, six globules of each in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful, first of the one mixture, then of the other, at alternate intervals of six hours.

**HEPAR SULPH.**, when the pain becomes throbbing, and the protrusion of the boil becomes more distinct, and is accompanied with increase of heat.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every three hours.

### BLEEDING OF THE NOSE.

Unless occasioned by an accident, always a mere symptom of constitutional disturbance; but, nevertheless, of sufficient distinctive importance to mark a necessity for treatment with the following medicines:—

**ARNICA MONT.**, when the discharge of blood is occasioned by a blow, or by severe physical exertion.

*Dose* \*—Of a solution of four globules in a wineglassful of water, give a dessertspoonful every half-hour.

**ACONITUM**, when the face is flushed, the vessels of the head throb, and the patient is of a full habit of body.

*Dose* \*—Of a solution of four globules in a wineglassful of water, give a dessertspoonful every four hours.

**CARBO VEG.**, when the discharge is very profuse, and occurs several times in the day; or when it occurs in the morning, and is followed by pain in the chest.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, morning and evening.

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\* For Dose. Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

## OFFENSIVE BREATH.

This may be occasioned simply by want of attention to the cleansing of the mouth and teeth; when the use of the brush with cold water, or with a gargle of water containing a dessertspoonful of Eau de Cologne, will correct the mischief.

It is far more frequently, however, a mere sign of disorder more deeply seated; and, according to the peculiarities, will point out the following medicines:—

**PULSATILLA**, when the state of the breath is associated with the signs of womanhood in girls; or when it is most noticeable at night.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every night, at bed-time.

**CARBO VEG.**, when the state of the breath can be clearly traced to previous mercurial treatment.

*Dose* \*—Six globules in a wineglassful of water every morning, the first thing, for a week; then pause ten days; after which, repeat the course as before.

**SULPHUR**, when the state of the breath

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

is protracted and habitual, especially if it be more marked after eating.

*Dose* \*—Six globules as directed for *Carbo veg.*

### GIDDINESS—SWIMMING IN THE HEAD.

According to the respective signs enumerated, this affection should be treated with one or other of the following medicines :—

**ACONITUM**, when the giddiness has been induced by exposure to the heat of the sun.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

**NUX VOMICA**, when the affection is occasioned by excessive mental application ; or occurs after eating, especially as to nervous, bilious subjects ; or when it can be traced to dissipation, or to sedentary habits.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water, at bed-time.

**CHINA**, which is specific when the cause is excessive loss of blood.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, morning and evening.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

**HEADACHES.**

In the absence of important disorders, or of complications calling for especial and urgent treatment, headaches are effectually treated with the following medicines:—

**NUX VOMICA**, especially if the head feel confused, heavy, and giddy, and if there be heavy pain over the eyes (across the forehead), accompanied by disordered digestion, want of appetite, costiveness, sickness, or pressure at the stomach, or humming in the ears.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a tablespoonful of water, at bed-time—repeated, if needful, the next day.

**BELLADONNA** is more efficacious when the headache is associated with rush of blood to the head, or is, as it were, habitual with a similar tendency; particularly if there be dull pressure, or great heat at the crown of the head, and the pain be increased by bright light, the least noise, or stooping.

*Dose* \*—For habitual headaches, three globules in a dessert-spoonful of water, night and morning. For acute casual headaches, the like dose every four hours.

**IGNATIA** is found particularly useful for

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*



headache attributable to a nervous or hysterical origin, whether casual or habitual, especially if the attack can be directly traced to grief or vexation, and the pain is described as of a nail being driven into the brain—frequently the case amongst hysterical females of very sensitive dispositions.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

### NIGHTMARE.

As a rule, this unpleasant affection may be taken as a sign of imperfect or disordered digestion, and would, of course, call for appropriate treatment in that sense to insure its avoidance. The following are, however, the medicines especially indicated by this sign:—

OPIUM, in those severe cases in which the breath is arrested, or the patient snores loudly, the mouth being open, and the face covered with a cold sweat.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

PULSATILLA, when the nightmare is traceable to a heavy supper.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

SULPHUR, when the other medicines seemingly indicated produce no permanent effect, and the nightmare is habitual.

*Dose* \*—Six globules in a wineglassful of water every morning, the first thing, fasting.

PRECAUTIONS.—Regular, easy exercise in the open air daily ; simple food in frequent, punctual meals—never after eight o'clock in the evening ; regular and early resting and rising ; the sponge-bath and a good draught of cold water at bed-time ; and quiescence for an hour after every meal.

### SLEEPLESSNESS.

When occasioned by excessive mental application, and weakness of digestion—

NUX VOMICA is of certain efficacy.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, at bed-time.

When the sleeplessness can be clearly traced to over-loading the stomach—

PULSATILLA may be considered specific.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Nux vomica*.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

When excessive excitement of an agreeable kind is identified as the cause—

COFFEA is the appropriate medicine.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

OPIUM is of paramount importance when the affection is attributable to fear or fright, and when the intervals of dozing are disturbed and broken by fantastic and frightful apparitions.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water at the time; and again, every night, at bed-time, as a precaution, until decisive change.

### HICCOUGH

Which cannot be allayed by holding the breath, or a full draught of cold water, will frequently yield with great readiness to the following remedies:—

WHITE SUGAR, of which a small piece should be placed to melt on the tongue.

BELLADONNA, when the attacks are very violent, and seem to defy all ordinary treatment: also, and especially, for the hiccough of infants.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* •—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water.  
 For infants—Of a solution of one globule in three teaspoonsful of water, a teaspoonful every hour.

## FEVERS.

### SIMPLE FEVER.

Fever without distinctive character—such as an eruption of some kind, or inflammation of an important organ, or some previous accident of a serious nature—is described rather with regard to intensity, than in any other sense as simple or inflammatory.

In practice with Homœopathic medicines this is a distinction without a difference.

The first and foremost of medicines, whenever fever is present without the particular signs indicative of a special characteristic treatment, is—

ACONITUM; that is, when after a shivering fit or severe chill, the skin becomes hot and dry, the pulse quick and frequent, and the whole body uneasy, the patient complaining of thirst.

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• For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

BELLADONNA may be required if the fever continues to run high, there being, in a marked degree, great heat in the head, with violent headache, particularly in the forehead; puffy redness of the face, and swelling of the arteries of the neck and temples.

*Dose* \*—Of a solution of six globules in a wineglassful of water, give a dessertspoonful every four hours.

### AGUE—INTERMITTENT FEVER.

CHINA is the medicine of most universal applicability in fevers of this character, and is particularly marked out for choice when there is absence of thirst during the cold and hot stages, but great thirst accompanies the sweat.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water, about an hour before the expected commencement of the cold fit.

ARSENICUM is preferable in the tertian and quartan forms of Ague, and when insatiable thirst and extreme prostration and anxiety prevail.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* \*—Six globules in a tablespoonful of water, some time before the expected return of the attack.

**VERATRUM** is pointed out by external coldness, with internal heat, and cold, clammy sweat.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

### SCARLET FEVER

Varies in character according to degrees of intensity, whence it is called either simple or malignant, as the case may be.

**BELLADONNA**, perfectly specific in the simple form, is ever, also, of great service in more serious cases, particularly when there is scarlet redness, with rawness of the throat and swelling of the glands.

*Dose* \*—Of a solution of six globules in a wineglassful of water, give a dessertspoonful every six hours.

**SULPHUR** is of great efficacy in facilitating the action of the other medicines, particularly for feeble and scrofulous subjects.

*Dose* \*—From time to time, three globules in a tablespoonful of water.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

**MEASLES.**

**PULSATILLA** is the medicine particularly pointed out in the early stage of measles, by frequent sneezing, watering of the eyes, and other signs of a severe common cold.

*Dose* \*—Of a solution of six globules in a wineglassful of water, give a dessertspoonful every four hours.

**ACONITUM** is useful in allaying the fever, and promoting the easy and salutary expulsion of the eruption, when this is untended with any evidence of complication. It is also appropriate when the marked signs are hot, dry skin, heat of the head, giddiness, and redness of the eyes.

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water every six hours.

**IPECACUANHA** is required when there is great oppression of the chest previously to the appearance of the eruption.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Aconitum*.

**SMALL-POX.**

In the milder or "*distinct*" form this disorder is kept entirely under control,

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

and directed to run its course to a safe and salutary issue by the following medicines:—

ACONITUM in the early stage, and whenever the fever-signs run high; the thirst becoming excessive, the skin intensely hot and dry, the breathing laborious and rapid, and the pulse quick, hard, and full.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every six hours.

In those severer cases distinguished by the designation of "*confluent*," owing to the spread and conjunction of the pustules—

MERCURIUS is ever the appropriate medicine when the eyes become inflamed, the throat and nose unbearably sore, the breath very offensive, the swallowing and even the breathing very difficult, the voice hoarse, and the cough troublesome; the stomach being tender, and the bowels frequently much relaxed, with painful straining, and even discharge of blood.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every two hours.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*



**CHICKEN-POCK.**

When small-pox is epidemic, the occurrence of chicken-pock is apt to occasion much groundless alarm, owing to the extremely close resemblance of many of the early signs of both eruptions. Chicken-pock, however, is only now and then attended with severe chest and head symptoms; the fever is generally mild; and the eruption maturing about the third day, is gone by the fifth.

The treatment is with—

**ACONITUM**, whenever fever threatens to run high.

*Dose* \*—Of a solution of four globules in a wineglassful of water, give a dessertspoonful every six hours.

**BELLADONNA** is useful when severe headache, flushing and puffing of the face, and drowsiness occur.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in two tablespoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful of the solution every six hours.

**NETTLE-RASH.**

**DULCAMARA** will be found efficacious in

\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

the case of this disorder traceable to cold or damp, or breaking out in wet weather, and characterised by foul tongue, bitter taste, pains in the limbs, excessive itching, and looseness of the bowels.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

**RHUS TOX.** is specific when the disorder is traced to some particular food, such as shell-fish in excess.

*Dose* \*—Three globules as directed for *Dulcamara*.

## DISORDERS AFFECTING THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

### TOOTHACHE.

**BELLADONNA** is good when the following signs occur:—Severe drawing, tearing, shooting pain, extending to the face and ears, and accompanied with tenderness of the glands, and with boring at the roots of hollow teeth, which become worse in the evening and at night.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give

\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

a dessertspoonful of the mixture after two hours, unless the pain become decidedly more intense after the first dose.

MERCURIUS is an excellent remedy (unless previously used alloëopathically) for severe tearing, shooting pains in decayed teeth, accompanied with profuse watering of the mouth; the pains being worse after cold drinks, and the teeth, in some cases, feeling loose.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

CHAMOMILLA is indicated by toothache, immediately occasioned by cold, and when the pains are of a jerking, shooting, throbbing character.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Mercurius*.

TOOTHACHE OF CHILDREN may be considered an affection *sui generis*, and should generally be treated with—

ACONITUM when the child cannot describe the pain, but there is flushing of heat, with great restlessness and redness of the face.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve three globules in three teaspoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture every four hours.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

### SORE-THROAT, OR QUINSY.

The general rule for treatment is that which applies with certainty to the early stage of every inflammatory complaint. The medicines are—

**ACONITUM** at the onset, when pricking is felt in the throat, with thirst, heat, and dryness of the skin, increased frequency and quickness of pulse, and *general uneasiness*.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water—repeated from time to time, if necessary, at intervals of not less than four hours.

**BELLADONNA** is more appropriate when the throat and palate become bright-red, swollen, and loaded with slimy, whitish, stringy phlegm.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every six hours.

**MERCURIUS**, when white specks appear on the tonsils, and the mouth emits a very offensive smell; unless, indeed, previous allœopathic treatment with Mercury be known to have occurred.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every four hours.

CARBO VEG. is preferable when previous abuse of Mercury is known to have occurred, when the white specks appear upon the tonsils, which are much swollen, and there is *burning* and pricking pain, with intense thirst.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Mercurius*.

### RELAXED SORE THROAT.

NUX VOMICA is signally efficacious in the common ailment known by this name, and which is usually incidental to, or associated with, more or less, derangement of stomach, in persons of spare habit, nervous temperament, dark complexion, &c.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

PULSATILLA: preferable for the like conditions in persons of mild and gentle disposition, fair complexion, &c.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Nux vomica*.

SULPHUR is very useful against the ha-

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

bitual susceptibility to this kind of ailment.

*Dose* \*—Six globules in a tablespoonful of water every morning, the first thing, for two days at a time, from time to time.

### ULCERATED SORE THROAT—MALIGNANT QUINSY.

This disease is rather a secondary stage of the quinsy before prescribed for (at pp. 136, 137), than a distinct malady. We have, therefore, to suppose either the treatment with *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, and *Mercurius* (or *Carbo veg.*) to have been applied, or the treatment to have commenced after the indications for those medicines had degenerated; and, in either case—

ARSENICUM is eminently the appropriate medicine; more especially if there be marked, and even alarming prostration of strength; livid appearance of the ulcers; nausea and vomiting; or dark sloughs overlying the ulcerations; accumulation of brownish, offensive discharge about the teeth and lips; small and irregular pulse,

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

with low delirium and constant muttering; dull and glassy appearance of the eyes; laborious breathing; burning thirst, with gasping in the attempt to swallow, &c.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the solution every hour, until abatement of the bad signs.

### MUMPS—SWELLED FACE.

MERCURIUS is specific for simple inflammatory swelling of the glands of the jaw and back of the ear; unless, indeed, there should have been previous allœopathic treatment with *Calomel*, *Blue pill*, &c., &c.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

CARBO VEG. is the necessary substitute when previous treatment with *Calomel*, *Blue pill*, &c., is ascertained, and especially if there be great hoarseness.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Mercurius*.

BELLADONNA is good when the inflam-

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age. see p. 48, *et seq.*

mation runs high, the pain extending, more or less, to the throat and eyes, and being very severe, and the face much swollen, distended, and glossy red.

*Dose* •—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every three hours, for the first day, and then every six hours, if requ'ed.

### WANT OF APPETITE

May, as a rule, be considered a mere manifestation of disordered stomach, calling for the appropriate treatment, as a sign, associated with others, of more or less importance. In some cases, however, it occurs without any other marked evidence of derangement, and then—

CHINA will be found efficacious, particularly in hot, close weather, when the atmosphere is impregnated with noisome vapours; there being an indifference to food, with even the absence of natural thirst; sensation of sinking, and fluttering in the region of the stomach; sense of lassitude and weakness without noticeable

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• For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*



pain, and a desire for highly seasoned food, strong condiments, acids, wine, &c.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning, for four days; then pause four days; resuming the course, if needful; and so on.

### INDIGESTION—DISORDERED STOMACH.

*NUX VOMICA* is efficacious for persons of dark complexion; costive habits of body; restless, irritable, and excitable temperaments, and tendency to piles, particularly if there be bitter taste in the mouth; bitter or acrid risings; uneasy dreaming during broken sleep; uneasiness and oppression after food, &c.; and notably, also, for derangement of stomach after an excessive repast.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

*PULSATILLA* is preferred for females and children, especially for those of mild or phlegmatic dispositions, fair complexion, roundness of outline, and who are subject to sty, and purulent exudations from the eyelids.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Nux vomica*.

BRYONIA is especially useful for indigestion, associated with rheumatic pains in muscular parts or joints—when further characterised by chilliness, or by occurrence in summer, in damp weather, or during north-east winds (in our climate).

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Nux vomica*.

CHAMOMILLA is particularly efficacious for the disordered digestion of infants and young children, or when acidity is the chief sign, and the attack can be traced to chill, or check of perspiration, to bathing when heated, and when cramps and bilious looseness of the bowels occur.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Nux vomica*.

For infants and children—In the proportion prescribed at pp. 43—50.

### FLATULENCY.

CHINA rarely fails to remove the flatulency occasioned by taking warm drinks after hearty meals, or by debility, the use of purgatives, general depletion, &c.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, from time to time.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

CARBO VEG. is efficacious for obstinate cases, and especially when the least food is followed by this inconvenience.

*Dose* \*—Six globules in a tablespoonful of water, every morning, for six days; then pause a week; resuming the course, or not, as may be required.

### HEARTBURN—WATERBRASH.

NUX VOMICA is primarily indicated by this affection, occurring, as it does, in evidence of stomach derangement, and described as an acrid rising in the throat, accompanied by a burning, and followed by a sore, raw, or smarting sensation, and pressure at the pit of the stomach, with or without tightness across the chest.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, from time to time, as required.

### VOMITING.

This manifestation can hardly be considered otherwise than as a mere sign of more or less serious disturbance of the stomach; but from the well-defined rule by which the selection of Homœopathic

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

medicines is governed, according to the assemblage and condition of the signs evinced, all possible cause of perplexity is removed, and the treatment is simply made to depend upon the occurrence of the following indications:—

**IPECACUANHA** for vomiting which appears to be simply the consequence of overloading the stomach, the tongue being clean.

*Dose*\*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

**ARSENICUM** for violent retching without much vomiting, but attended or followed by great prostration, dark, livid rings round the eyes, and pallid face.

*Dose*\*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water every two hours.

### **BILIOUS ATTACKS.**

**NUX VOMICA** is ever serviceable as against the bilious attacks from which persons of dark complexion and nervous temperament are apt to suffer, or for the like derangements attributable to sedentary habits,

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

especially if the attacks are preceded by more than usual costiveness.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, at bed-time.

MERCURIUS is preferable when headache, with tightness and fulness of the head, are accompanied by sickness and vomiting as predominant signs.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours, until decided relief.

### CONSTIPATION—COSTIVENESS.

NUX VOMICA is the medicine of first importance in the treatment of costiveness associated with sedentary habits, continued mental application, and with habitually free indulgence in fermented or spirituous liquors and coffee.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, at bed-time.

OPIUM is indispensable in many cases of complete stoppage of the bowels, particularly if there is want of energy to effect discharge.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water—repeated, if necessary, after twelve hours.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

SULPHUR is exceedingly useful, and almost indispensable for those obstinate chronic cases which may be considered as habitual or constitutional.

*Dose* \* - Six globules in a wineglassful of water every morning, the first thing, for a week; then pause for ten days; resuming the course as before; and so on.

### PILES.

As a general rule, piles, more or less severely inconvenient and painful, are dependent upon a constitutional condition which can only be resisted by attention to precautions of diet, pursuits, exercise, &c., and by an appropriate and sustained course of treatment. Europeans who have spent some length of time in tropical climates are peculiarly subject to piles, simply because they have been in the habit of using peppers, spices, and what are termed "hot" (highly-seasoned) dishes. Wherefore, it is ever to be remembered, the mixtures containing much pepper, or fresh peppers as a salad, are, above all things, to be avoided.

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\* For Dose. Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

The medicines usually of most service are—

NUX VOMICA, } Sometimes singly, but  
SULPHUR. } more frequently by turns,  
or in successive courses.

NUX VOMICA being especially indicated by bleeding piles, occasioning shooting, burning, itching pains, and accompanied with colic, shooting or jerking pains in the loins, painful and difficult discharge of urine, and costiveness.

*Doses* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every night, at bed-time, for a week; then pause ten days; after which, if requisite, the course may be repeated as before. But, in very obstinate cases, if notwithstanding evidence of fitness, and the manifestation of partial effect, the malady gradually revert to its habitual intensity, proceed with—

SULPHUR, either by itself, or alternated with the foregoing (whenever the indications for *Nux vomica* become very marked).

*Dose* \*—Six globules in a tablespoonful of water every morning, the first thing.

### COLICKY PAINS—GRIPING—SPASMS.

NUX VOMICA is foremost of efficacious medicines for this painful affection, espe-

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

cially when accompanied by costiveness : keen, cutting, forcing pains, which compel the patient to lean forward ; tightness round the stomach and sides ; forcing at the lower bowel, &c.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in six dessertspoonsful of water, and give one such spoonful—repeating the dose after half-an-hour ; then after an hour ; and so on.

CHAMOMILLA is preferable, particularly for the colic of children and nervous females, and especially when the complaint is characterised by bilious vomiting or diarrhœa, or by both, and by great anxiety, fretfulness, and restlessness.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

COFFEA is indicated by very excessive pain and impatience, without corresponding constitutional disturbance.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every two hours.

### **BOWEL COMPLAINT—LOOSENESS—DIARRHŒA.**

DULCAMARA is chosen for diarrhœa occasioned by being wet, or by a chill in summer.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*



*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

BRYONIA is preferable for looseness occurring in hot weather, or caused by drinking bad water or milk, especially when over-heated—or simply by over-heating.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Dulcamara*.

CHINA is particularly useful for the treatment of diarrhœa characterised by very copious, painless motions, or consequent upon habitual use of purgatives, or caused by excess of fruit.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Dulcamara*.

CHAMOMILLA is an admirable medicine for those sudden and almost unaccountable attacks of painful diarrhœa which often afflict nervous, hysterical females; or for the bowel complaints of infants during teething; or of children, when occasioned by cold drinks when heated, or by check of perspiration.

*Dose* \*—For grown persons—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

For children and infants—In the proportion prescribed at pp. 48—50.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

ARSENICUM is suitable when the looseness occurs in autumn, and is immediately provoked by cold drinks; particularly if the motions be more frequent at night, or after eating.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

### JAUNDICE.

When this malady arises from natural causes, and has not been provoked or aggravated by previous treatment with excessive use of Mercury in some form or other—

MERCURIUS may very properly be designated a sovereign specific.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, three times during the first day, and afterwards every twelve hours.

CHINA is, however, to be preferred for persons who have previously undergone allœopathic mercurial treatment; and more particularly if the attack display an intermittent character, or occur in the course of a settled periodicity, or be traceable to undue corporeal exertion, or to indigestible food. In instances of known periodicity, *China* will usually avert the attack.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, three times during the first day, and afterwards night and morning; or if to avert an anticipated periodical attack, six globules in a wineglassful of water, night and morning.

### WORMS.

Of the three varieties of these parasites which afflict certain feeble constitutions—namely, thread, round, and tape-worm—the treatment differs but little in the main features of the indications for selecting the medicines as regards the second and third, or more serious forms of the malady. As to thread-worms, however, the course of treatment, though less important, is distinctive.

THE SIGNS of the disorder, in one form or the other, may be summed up as those of general derangement and sickly appearance, exhibiting no specific evidences of any particular malady other than those which appertain to this affection characteristically—but those of very severe and very variable disturbance, assuming, indeed, the type of all kinds of irregularities.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

The face is pale and sickly, and subject to sudden flushing; the eyes are surrounded with dark rings; giddiness, headache, total want of appetite and voracity, by turns; foul breath; loaded tongue; puffed distension of the belly; frothy discharge from the bowels; gradual and extreme loss of flesh; flabbiness of the flesh and skin generally; picking at the nose; grinding of the teeth; great peevishness and spasms, or even convulsions, are so many signs of the presence of worms in the intestinal canal.

**GENERAL PRECAUTIONS.**—Proper and regular use of the bath, moderately cold; plain, nourishing food, regularly taken; regular and early hours; regular and moderate exercise; proper ventilation, and correction of any defective drainage, are all of them by so much the more efficacious, that the reverse conditions are so many predominant—

**CAUSES,** provoking the more or less serious forms of this malady.

The medicines to be employed are the following, according to the occurrence of the respective signs.

CINA is preferable for round and tape-worm when the predominant signs are—boring at the nose; stuffing of the nose; great perverseness of temper; bashfulness; heat and irritation; constant inquietude and restlessness; fits of crying on the least touch; constant craving for food, even after a meal; griping heat; puffing and hardness of the belly; white, thick discharge of urine; quick, hard pulse; dragging weight of the limbs; dilated pupils, &c.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

CALCAREA is eminently efficacious in the extirpation of the obstinate and chronic reproduction of worms, illustrative of unsound constitutions; and is particularly appropriate for the treatment of children extremely predisposed to bad colds, and to mucous discharges generally; as well as to protracted looseness of the bowels; and who exhibit all the evidences of debilitated systems, defective digestion, feeble ankles,

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

and some or many manifestations of scrofula.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a tablespoonful of water every morning, the first thing, fasting, for a week ; then pause a fortnight, and resume the course as before ; and so on.

## DISORDERS AFFECTING THE ORGANS OF BREATH.

### COMMON COLD—FEVERISH COLD.

CAMPHOR is often sufficient to arrest an attack, if taken upon the earliest signs of having caught cold.

*Dose* \*—One drop of the Saturated Tincture upon a small lump of loaf-sugar.

ACONITUM is required when the fever-signs actually set in.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

BRYONIA is preferable when the predominant signs are—aching pains in the limbs (worse on the least movement), and cold sensation on one side.

*Dose* \*—Three globules as directed for *Aconitum*.

DULCAMARA is good when there are pains in the limbs—worse when at rest ;

\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

accompanied with dull headache, hoarseness, rough cough, and expulsion of much phlegm.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water—repeated at intervals of six hours.

CHAMOMILLA is useful for the feverish colds of children, characterised by wheezing, dry cough, extreme chilliness, and fretfulness.

*Dose* \*—One globule in a teaspoonful of water every four hours.

CALCAREA is an excellent resource against the predisposition to take cold, especially as to persons of lymphatic habit.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water every morning, the first thing, for four days; then pause a week; after which repeat as before.

### COLD IN THE HEAD.

ARSENICUM is good when the prevalent signs are—burning heat and stuffing of the nose, with continual flow of thin, acrid discharge from the nostrils; burning pain in the eyes, &c.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

PULSATILLA is eminently useful for

\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

colds in the head, chiefly characterised by loss of taste and smell; thick, offensive, yellow discharge from the nostrils; headache; watering of the eyes; much sneezing, and chills, especially towards evening.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

### HOARSENESS—LOSS OF VOICE.

CARBO VEG. is the appropriate medicine for protracted and inveterate hoarseness—worse in the morning, and towards evening, and after speaking.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water, twice a day, for a week; then pause two days, and resume as before, after that, if necessary.

CHAMOMILLA is useful for the hoarseness of children who are at the same time feverish, very restless, and irritable.

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water, night and morning.

SULPHUR is very efficacious in the treatment of obstinate chronic cases, characterised by roughness of the throat, and

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*



extremely weak voice, habitually in cold, damp weather.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water, the first thing in the morning, for ten days; resuming this course from time to time, as occasion may require.

### ASTHMA—DIFFICULT BREATHING.

IPECACUANHA is peculiarly the medicine for acute attacks, when the patient is aroused from sleep by a feeling of being strangled—the breath being short and laborious; the face cold and pale; the feet cold; the throat and windpipe affected with a sensation as if dust were inhaled; there being, at the same time, rattling of phlegm in the chest; short, dry cough, and great anxiety.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every two hours until decided relief—continuing, subsequently, at intervals of six hours.

VERATRUM, alone, is efficacious in those very distressing cases of spasmodic asthma which are characterised by positive, momentary suspension of breath; cold sweat;

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

coldness of the nose, ears, and lower extremities, &c.

*Dose*\*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water—repeated after half-an-hour; and subsequently as relief is obtained, at intervals of two, four, and six hours, successively, until the spasmodic symptoms subside.

### COUGH.

DULCAMARA is indicated by loose, moist cough, or barking, shaking cough, occasioned by exposure to wet or cold, and chiefly with abundant expectoration of phlegm.

*Dose*\*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every four hours.

BELLADONNA is rather selected when the cough is attended with heavy headache, and redness of the face, the attacks being worse in bed, and the cough being either short and dry, or convulsive.

*Dose*\*—As directed for *Dulcamara*.

IPECACUANHA is more particularly indicated when the attacks of coughing are apt to terminate in retching and vomiting, and when there is great accumulation

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

of phlegm on the chest, with oppressed breathing.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, immediately after the coughing-fits, but not more frequently than every three hours.

CARBO VEG. is excellent when the cough is attended with burning pain in the chest, and is preceded by a creeping sensation in the throat—all the signs being worse in the morning and evening, and after talking, and the cough being hollow and loud.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

HEPAR SULPH. is efficacious in treating obstinate coughs, associated with chronic hoarseness, and when the attacks are provoked by the least exposure, by stooping, and by ascending stairs.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water, three times a day.

### WHOOPIING-COUGH.

This malady, which, if protracted, becomes so distressing, if not dangerous, can very often be arrested, in its *first stage*, by

\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

appropriate Homœopathic medicines alone ; or it will always be so materially modified as to render the characteristic *second* or *convulsive stage* brief and emphatically easy, and exempt from those consequences of exhaustion which lead to the lamentable period of the *third*, or *nervous stage*.

During the first stage we have the signs of more or less severe feverish cold, cold in the head, cough, &c.; and the treatment must be governed by such signs with reference to the medicines named under the head of each of those ailments respectively (pp. 154, 155, and 158).

For the second stage we are happily furnished with a medicine which is specific; that is—

DROSERA, indicated by violent and frequent coughing-fits, threatening suffocation, the inhalation being accompanied by a long shrill whoop, and the fit ending with vomiting of food and stringy phlegm, or sometimes even of blood—the attacks being eased by moving about, and a warm perspiration breaking out during the fits of coughing.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve eight globules in two tablespoonsful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture after the coughing-fits, but not more frequently than every two hours.

VERATRUM is required in the second and third stages, when the pulse becomes small, feeble, and accelerated; there being loss of strength and flesh, constant thirst, cold sweats, and other signs of exhaustion.

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water every half-hour, when the coughing-fits are very violent.

### CROUP.

The earliest signs of approaching croup may, or may not, awaken a suspicion of what is to succeed; but as they will involve more or less of the manifestations occurring in the cases of colds and coughs in general, it is always safe and proper to resort to such treatment as may be found appropriate on reference to the respective articles at pp. 154, 155, and 158; and especially to watch for the indications pointing to—

HEPAR SULPH.; such as hard, dry, hoarse, and hollow cough, attended with wheezing

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

—the last amongst which is peculiarly characteristic of the disease as of this medicine, which may be termed the proper specific for croup. As the disorder advances, and all the peculiar signs become more intense—when there is constant rattling (and, as it were, flapping) of phlegm in the air-passages, accompanied by quick and laborious breathing, the patient frequently throwing the head back, and grasping the throat as if strangling—

HEPAR SULPHURIS is still the appropriate remedy.

*Dose* \*—For the early stage, dissolve four globules in two table-spoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture every three hours. For the advanced stage, dissolve twelve globules in three table-spoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture every half-hour.

PHOSPHORUS is required in very serious and obstinate cases, characterised by short, dry cough, with hoarseness; extreme tenderness of the upper part of the windpipe upon the least touch or pressure; great prostration of strength, especially towards night; nasal sound of the voice; sickness

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

at the stomach; fainting and rigidity of the body.

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water; or dry on the tongue—repeated after fifteen, thirty, and sixty minutes successively.

### INFLUENZA.

This complaint, which is a severe form of feverish cold, generally calls for treatment precisely similar to that prescribed with reference to that subject at pp. 154, 155. The subjoined are, however, additional particulars, which will prove useful.

CAMPHOR should be taken to avert an attack, so soon as the characteristic sensations of chilliness and shivering are felt. And this medicine will again occur as of service in subsequent stages, when the malady is characterised by great accumulation of phlegm, with laborious breathing, and cold, dry, or clammy skin.

*Dose* \*—One drop of the Saturated Tincture on a small lump of loaf-sugar, every hour.

ARSENICUM is beneficial when there is rheumatic pain in the head, with burning

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

in the nostrils; profuse discharge from the nose; sneezing; severe pains in the limbs; violent shivering fits; oppression at the chest; intense thirst, and great prostration of strength.

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water every two hours.

### **BRONCHITIS—INFLAMMATION OF THE AIR-PASSAGES.**

A very serious complaint, which commonly presents itself, in the early stage, under the guise of an ordinary cold, and of which it is very proper to watch narrowly for the characteristic indications, particularly the sound of mucous-rattling inside the chest, on applying the ear to the body, accompanied by quick, oppressed breathing, and pale, anxious, and somewhat livid countenance.

ACONITUM should be promptly employed when the other symptoms of cold are heightened by hot, dry skin; strong, hard, quick, and frequent pulse; oppressed and thick breathing; extreme anxiety; short,

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*



dry, and incessant cough, with pricking or tickling sensation in the throat and chest; hoarseness; restlessness; heavy, pressive headache, &c.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every two hours.

PHOSPHORUS is peculiarly the appropriate medicine to follow *Aconitum* in the majority of cases—in which, indeed, it is almost specific upon the occurrence of the following signs:—oppressed breathing, with great heat in the chest, and anxiety; dry cough, provoked or much aggravated by talking or laughing, and terminating in the expulsion of scanty, stringy, salt phlegm, with incessant tickling or pricking in the throat and chest; and again when the expectoration becomes blood-stained, the anxiety and general depression more intense, and the pulse wiry, and extraordinarily accelerated.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

## DISORDERS AFFECTING THE SKIN.

### ERYSIPELAS—ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

BELLADONNA is indicated by bright-red, streaky redness of the skin, and very keen, shooting, tingling pain, aggravated by the least movement; and also, even more particularly, in cases of erysipelas in the face, by violent headache, burning heat, and excessive swelling.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in a wineglassful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every four hours.

RHUS TOX. is particularly good, and, indeed, specific, when the inflammation is accompanied with the formation of blisters, or when the attack is traceable to particular kinds of food.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water—repeated after twelve hours.

### PIMPLES.

PULSATILLA is good for pimples attributable to over-rich food.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, morning and evening.

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\* For Dose, Pilules. Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

DULCAMARA is preferable when the pimples are chiefly on the forehead.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Pulsatilla*.

### BOILS.

BELLADONNA is called for when the boils become exceedingly red and inflamed, especially if on the extremities; or if there be swelling and tenderness of glands, and heavy headache.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

HEPAR SULPH. promotes the rapid resolution when the boil comes to a head, and is especially indicated when the pain becomes throbbing.

*Dose* \*—Three globules as directed for *Belladonna*.

### CHILBLAINS.

ARNICA, internally and externally, is efficacious in treating chilblains during their first stage, when the swelling is hard, bright-red, glossy, and tender, and there is intolerable itching, especially in the even-

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

ing, and when the feet are warmed before the fire.

*Dose* • (internal)—Four globules in a tablespoonful of water, at bed-time.

*The Lotion* (external)—To five measures of water add one measure of the Concentrated Tincture, and bathe the parts with this lotion morning and evening, or more frequently if convenient.

ARSENICUM becomes requisite when the chilblains are broken and ulcerated, and show livid, unhealthy edges; or whenever there is a peculiarly burning pain, as of a hot brand applied to the part.

*Dose* •—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

### CORNS.

ARNICA, applied locally, serves to alleviate the pain occasioned by the corns.

*The Lotion*—To four tablespoonsful of water add forty drops of the Concentrated Tincture, and bathe the parts with this lotion twice a day.

### SWOLLEN GLANDS—ABSCESSSES—TUMOURS IN THE NECK, &c.

MERCURIUS (unless previously given in allœopathic doses) is efficacious when the glands of the neck, under the chin, or near

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• For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

the ears, &c., are hot, red, and painfully swollen, or permanently enlarged, and hard.

*Dose*\*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every morning.

BELLADONNA becomes requisite when the skin over the swollen glands exhibits bright redness, and other signs of very active inflammation.

*Dose*\*—Dissolve six globules in two tablespoonsful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every six hours.

HEPAR SULPH. is indicated when throbbing sets in, with gradually-increasing intensity of pain, and it is evident that an abscess is in progress, which must break before relief can be certain.

*Dose*\*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every four hours.

### WHITLOW.

SULPHUR, employed upon the first sensation of heat, and dull, aching pain, will often suffice to disperse the abscess; and this medicine is likewise very efficacious in

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

removing the predisposition to whitlows which is constitutional.

*Dose* \*—Six globules in a tablespoonful of water, the first thing in the morning. In the case of providing against the recurrence of these abscesses, the like dose should be given in courses for ten days successively.

THE COLD-WATER POULTICE should, in such cases, be kept continually applied to the finger.

*Application*—Fold a strip of lint into a thick pad ; saturate with cold water ; apply on the part, and bind up with oiled silk—renewing the operation whenever the lint becomes dry.

HEPAR SULPH. should be given when the pain becomes intense and throbbing.

*Dose* \*—Dissolve six globules in two tablespoonsful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of the mixture every four hours.

### IRRITATION, OR ITCHING OF THE SKIN.

SULPHUR is useful when there is excessive itching all over the body at night, in bed.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, morning and evening.

RHUS TOX. is preferable when burning and tingling, as well as itching, are amongst the sensations affecting the skin.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Sulphur*.

**PULSATILLA** is indicated when the itching is only increased and encouraged by scratching.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Sulphur*.

### **RINGWORM OF THE BODY (VESICULAR).**

**RHUS TOX.,** } These medicines should be  
**SULPHUR.\*** } employed alternately when  
 this eruption first manifests itself by the  
 appearance of small brownish rings, fringed  
 all round the outer edge with little vesicles,  
 reddish at their bases, which subsequently ooze  
 and form brown, scaly scabs.

*Dose* \*—Two globules of *Rhus* in a teaspoonful of water—repeated after six hours; then an interval of three days; followed by the like doses of *Sulphur*; and so on.

### **•RINGWORM OF THE SCALP (PUSTULAR).**

One indispensable precaution to be observed in the treatment of this troublesome malady is, to bathe the head frequently with perfectly clean, tepid water, by means of a piece of new flannel, which, in every instance, should be destroyed.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

New milk, warm from the cow, is even better than water, particularly for patients who, on account of scarlet fever, or any other severe disorder, have been "*salivated*" under allœopathic maltreatment.

**RHUS TOX.**, upon the first appearance of the brickdust-coloured patches on any part of the hairy scalp, especially if there be much irritation.

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a dessertspoonful of water, the first thing in the morning, for a week.

**SULPHUR** should be substituted in case of dry or scaly peeling, and the formation of scabs.

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water, the first thing in the morning, for ten days.

### ULCERS.

Ulcers or sores may occur from a multitude of causes, and in different parts, and can never be considered for treatment without regard to the general state of the body, or to particular disorders with which they may be associated:—except, indeed, as predominant signs of such state or dis-

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*



orders. Considered as to their separate indications, they point to the following medicines:—

**ARSENICUM**, when the ulceration exhibits a livid appearance; bleeds on the least touch; emits a thin, acrid discharge, mingled with blood; conveys an intense burning pain, and shows angry, elevated, hard, and ragged edges.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning, for a week.

**CARBO VEG.** is preferable when the discharge is offensive, and when the burning pain is felt, especially towards evening, and during the night.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

## DISORDERS PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

### GREEN-SICKNESS.

A malady which often occasions much alarm at the critical age of young girls, in whom the development of the proper vica-

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

rious sexual discharges is retarded or difficult.

Very regular hours, habits, and exercise; daily ablution in the morning, with water not too cold; food concentrated, frequently taken, and in small quantities at a time; change of air; encouragement to activity—are so many beneficial observances.

PULSATILLA is highly efficacious when the patient complains of fugitive, one-sided, darting pains in the head; difficult breathing upon the least exertion; extreme languor, and aversion to food; great fatigue and weakness, especially in the legs and ankles; sinking in the stomach, and great melancholy; pressive pain at the lower part of the belly; pains in the loins; coldness of the hands and feet, suddenly giving place to excessive heat, and when she exhibits a sallow, dirty complexion; her breath being at times extremely offensive.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning, for ten days.

SULPHUR is more or less useful, from

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

time to time, in all cases, in favouring the revival of susceptibility to the action of other and appropriate medicines; and it is especially indicated when there is habitual pressive pain in the nape of the neck and back of the head, with great irregularity of the bowels; feeling of oppressive fulness of the stomach; pimples on the forehead and round the mouth; humming in the head; dry cough; extreme depression after talking, &c.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water the first thing in the morning, fasting, for ten days.

## **MENSTRUATION.**

### **SUPPRESSED DISCHARGE.**

**PULSATILLA** should be employed when the suppression arises from a chill.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every six hours, till the discharge sets in.

**BELLADONNA** should be preferred when the suppression is attended with severe headache, and fulness of the arteries of the head and neck.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Pulsatilla*.

### EXCESSIVE DISCHARGE—FLOODING.

**IPECACUANHA** is useful if the discharge is bright-red, and very profuse.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water every six hours.

**CHINA** is very beneficial in effecting restoration from the debility occasioned by excessive discharges, and in preventing their recurrence.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

### PAINFUL AND DIFFICULT DISCHARGE.

**CHAMOMILLA** is, in the majority of cases, the most suitable remedy, especially if the approach of the period, and the whole of its course, be signalised by intolerable bearing-down pains.

*Dose* \*—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water, night and morning.

**BELLADONNA** is preferable when the difficult menstruation is attended with bloated redness of the face, throbbing headache,

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

and heat of the head, and great oppression at the chest.

*Dose* \*—As directed for *Chamomilla*.

### WHITES.

CALCAREA is preferable when this malady occurs habitually to persons of an unhealthy habit of body, predisposed to take cold—to glandular swellings, or to obstinate eruptions on the skin.

*Dose* \*—Six globules in a tablespoonful of water every morning, the first thing, fasting, for ten days in succession; resuming this course from time to time, if needed.

### HYSTERIC.

BELLADONNA is good when the attacks commence with a sensation of choking; with spasmodic tightness of the throat; dark-red bloatedness of the face—succeeded by partial or total loss of consciousness; staring, wild appearance; dilatation of the pupils—or, subsequently, by sudden starting during sleep, or tossing, uneasy rest.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

*Dose*\*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water upon the first sensations indicative of an approaching attack—repeated every half-hour, until they subside; or three globules dry on the tongue, during the convulsions.

IGNATIA is preferable when the premonitory symptoms are—sensation of a ball in the throat, and irresistible inclination to laugh convulsively; the laughter subsequently terminating in piercing shrieks; violent agitation of the limbs; clenching of the fists—after which, upon recovery, the patient exhibits, alternately, flushing and pallor, and yawns frequently, or draws a deep breath upon the subsidence of the convulsions.

*Dose*\*—As directed for *Belladonna*.

### SORE BREAST—INFLAMED BREAST.

ARNICA, internally and externally, is very efficacious in removing the soreness of the nipples, which is so painful at the early period of nursing.

*Dose*\* (internal)—Three globules in a dessertspoonful of water.

*The Lotion* (external)—To a wineglassful of water add twenty drops of the Concentrated Tincture, and bathe the nipples frequently, taking care to wash them well with tepid water after each application, before the infant is put to the breast.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

SULPHUR should be employed when soreness is constantly reinduced by suckling.

*Dose* \*—Four globules in a dessertspoonful of water every morning, the first thing, fasting.

## DISORDERS OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

### AT WEANING.

BELLADONNA is efficacious in preventing the disorders which are apt to result from the change of food.

*Dose* \*—One globule in a teaspoonful of water every evening, for four days.

### CRYING AND WAKEFULNESS.

CHAMOMILLA is indicated when the infant cries or screams, from time to time, without any apparent reason but that of suffering from griping pain, as evinced by its drawing up its legs.

*Dose* \*—One globule in a teaspoonful of water.

COFFEA is preferable when the crying or

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

restlessness has been occasioned by suddenly disturbing the child.

*Dose* \*—One globule in a teaspoonful of water.

### ACIDITY.

IPECACUANHA is beneficial when the acidity causes regurgitation, or vomiting of the milk or other food.

*Dose* \*—One globule in a teaspoonful of water.

### THRUSH.

MERCURIUS is efficacious in the majority of instances at the onset, and also if the vesicles threaten to terminate in ulceration.

*Dose* \*—One globule in a teaspoonful of water--repeated after twenty-four hours.

SULPHUR is required when, notwithstanding the distinct indications for *Mercurius*, that medicine only produces partial effect.

*Dose* \*—One globule in a teaspoonful of water, the first thing every morning, for four days.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*



### CHAFING OF THE SKIN—EXCORIATION

ARNICA, internally and externally, is sufficient for cure when the chafing is simply caused by the friction of the clothes.

*Dose* \* (internal)—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water.

*The Lotion* (external)—To two tablespoonsful of water add six drops of the Concentrated Tincture, and bathe the parts night and morning.

CHAMOMILLA is good when the chafing is attributable to acidity, and no chamomile tea has been used.

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water, night and morning.

### TEETHING.

CALCAREA is beneficial when the process of cutting the teeth is unduly and painfully protracted, particularly if the child be pale, feeble, and irritable, and the gums be swollen, hard, and tender, but colourless.

*Dose* \*—Two globules in a teaspoonful of water, the first thing in the morning, once a week.

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\* For *Dosè*, *Pilules*, *Tinctures*, and *Triturations*, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

COFFEA is useful to alleviate the sufferings when the child is extremely excited, irritable, and intolerant of pain, or evidently suffers acutely without exhibiting other signs of constitutional disturbance.

*Dose*\*—One globule in a teaspoonful of water, from time to time.

### CONVULSIONS.

A BATH, at a temperature of about 92°, in which the lower extremities are immersed for about three minutes, is often of great service in restoring the balance of the circulation.

CAMPHOR is useful and available when the teeth are clenched, the body being stiffly stretched out, and the whole surface of the body cold; and it may be advantageously employed pending the preparation of the warm bath.

*Administration*—Draw the stopper of the phial containing the Saturated Tincture, and apply the nozzle to the nostrils for an instant, from time to time.

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\* For Dose, Pilules, Tinctures, and Triturations, according to age, see p. 48, *et seq.*

**HYGIENIC BATHS.**

In all stages of life, unless there be some special reason to the contrary, we may consider the regular use of the bath as one of the chief promoters and preservatives of health.

We do not mean fanciful transitions of temperature in bathing, for the purpose of exciting novel and, more or less, voluptuous sensations; because, obviously, alternate excitation and repression, resulting from such transitions, cannot but, sooner or later, be productive of mischief.

Nor do we mean the violent action upon the skin and liver, which is sought from hot or vapour baths; because this cannot but exhaust.

But we allude to the brisk use of naturally fresh water, neither heated nor even tepid, nor intensely cold, which serves at once to cleanse and brace the skin, and give vigour to the muscular tissues; whilst the very friction which is necessary to dry the body, is of itself of eminent service in promoting a healthy glow, and steady, in-

sensible transpiration from the liberated pores of the skin.

The hot bath may occasionally be of service as a special remedial agent; but its efficacy depends almost as much upon its sparing, as upon its strictly appropriate use.

In general, the following remarks will serve to regulate the proper use of baths, whether for infants, grown children, or adults.

#### **BATHS FOR INFANTS.**

Baths for infants—which should never be cold for the first month after birth, and should be of a temperature of about 88° for infants prematurely born—require very accurate attention to temperature in all cases. If used for remedial purposes, the temperature should be uniform during the immersion.

THE HOT BATH, employed in the case of convulsions, should be regulated to a temperature of 92° of Fahrenheit, subject to be lowered in case the infant should betray signs of sensitiveness.

THE COLD BATH should never be employed for newly-born infants, but the

temperature should be gradually lowered during the first month after birth, to about 56° or 60°.

One minute is a sufficient length of time for the immersion and ablution; which should be followed by brisk friction, and thorough drying and rubbing with flannel or the flesh-brush, in order to promote the glow which renders the bath so essentially invigorating—the question of cleanliness apart.

When children are in health, one of the surest of means to keep them so, is to enforce the regularity and daily use of the bath on first rising.

#### **BATHS FOR GROWING CHILDREN OR ADULTS.**

**COLD BATHS.**—The general rules to be observed are—not to resort to the bath upon a full stomach, but fasting: not to allow the immersion, under ordinary circumstances, to last more than four minutes, unless, indeed, accompanied by strong exercise, such as swimming; and then not more than six minutes: to resort to the bath or ablution regularly every day (when in

health); and immediately upon leaving the water, or ceasing to use it, to dry the body thoroughly with brisk friction, and to dress quickly.

*The cold fresh-water bath* agrees with most persons.

*Sea-bathing*, or the cold salt-water bath, does not so invariably agree with all constitutions, and should be avoided when known to produce headache or nausea.

THE WARM BATH is of comparatively rare employment, under Homœopathic treatment, for grown persons, or children of advanced age; but it is sometimes found useful in cases in which there has been violent exercise, producing profuse perspiration, and subsequently clamminess and fatigue. The temperature of the bath should then be regulated to between 80° and 85° of Fahrenheit in winter (or whenever the atmosphere is below 45°), and between 90° and 95° in summer (or when the atmosphere is above 65°). Exposure should be strictly avoided after such bathing, especially if the bath be taken late in the day, *evening*, or at night.

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